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WHOLE NO. 2142.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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## THE PEST EASING UP

But One Case During  
Yesterday.

## MRS. BOARDMAN BETTER

The Citizens Act and the Town Dis-  
tricted—Chinatown Will be  
Wiped Out.

Rumors were rife all day yesterday regarding the plague, situation, and reports of suspicious cases from every section of the city created a panicky feeling, especially among the women and children, in view of the reported suspicious case in their midst. Many of the stores intended closing up yesterday, but even this course, without previous intimation of doing this, was abandoned for the time being. E. W. Jordan's store, on Fort street, was closed, together with Counter's jewelry store and Mrs. Hanna's place. As a mark of courtesy to E. W. Jordan's store, the firm of Whitney & Marsh closed at noon.

Early yesterday morning Dr. Burgess reported a suspicious case at the Arlington hotel. His patient was one of the Japanese women employed there as a chambermaid. Guards were at once despatched and surrounded the hotel, preventing any egress by the guests, who were taken unawares. Dr. Howard, upon examination of the woman, was convinced that it was a case of plague. A brick building, well constructed, in good sanitary condition, having cement floor and rat-proof, is the building which had been the stricken woman's abode. Everything within the structure will be destroyed by fire, but the building will be allowed to stand. Dr. Wood states that such a building can be placed in a sanitary condition, but it cannot be inhabited or used for a long period.

As soon as practicable a census of the guests and employees was taken including the main hotel, cottages and the rooming quarters in the building facing on Hotel street. At noon it was decided that the guests would be released upon a strict requirement that they report twice a day to a physician who would be in attendance. Several of the stores in the Arlington Annex were closed pending the status of the Arlington guests, but opened again late in the afternoon.

This case, together with that of Mrs. Boardman, threw the city into a fever of excitement, and the citizens finally came to the belief that steps should be taken by them to assist the Board of Health to prevent the disease appearing in new localities. Rumors of new cases were rife. Some came from Wai-kihi, others from Pauoa and two in a block near the Arlington. These rumors simmered down as the afternoon drew to a close to just the one case at the Arlington Hotel. Dr. Wood, at the Board meeting in the afternoon, said: "The only case of plague which has been reported to the Board of Health is the Japanese woman who was removed from the Arlington Hotel. I have no doubt, in my own mind, but that it is a case of plague."

"The rumor about a Chinaman being buried underneath a house on Maunakea street is unfounded. It is true we had men digging there, but beyond encountering fifth so foul that the men were almost overcome, no dead Chinaman was found. What the reason was for giving such information to the Board, I am at a loss to understand."

### A Quarantine Wharf.

Yesterday morning the committee of the merchants met with the Chamber of Commerce, at which the plague situation was thoroughly discussed, especially with reference to freight matters. It was resolved that a recommendation be made to the Board urging that the latter allow the construction of a jetty or wharf upon the Summer spit of land which at most times is covered with water, and has no exposed land connection with the shore. It was proposed that preparation be made for making sufficient depth at the end of the spit where ocean-going vessels could dock and discharge their cargoes without contamination with the land. This would obviate the quarantine measures which have been enforced relative to freight and would permit of its being transferred to the Island boats direct.

Mr. John Ena, accompanied by Captains Fuller and Godfrey, went out and examined the proposed location. Captain Godfrey stating that there was sufficient water at the locality to make the plan a feasible one. They proposed to build a warehouse absolutely rat-proof on the wharf, the entire work to be under the supervision of the Board of Health. As to the employees and steredores, it was stated quarters would be prepared for their permanent station on the wharf.

Mr. Ena and Mr. Giffard appeared at

the Board meeting and presented the committee's suggestion, which was favorably received, and the committee was authorized to prepare its plans and specifications for inspection by the Board.

As a result of the excitement occasioned by the appearance of the plague in the residence district within the last two days, many informal discussions were held among business men yesterday morning, and by noon a movement was on foot to form a citizens sanitary committee and meet with the Board at its afternoon session, and propose to that body that the citizens be allowed to organize upon the lines followed during the cholera epidemic, and divide the city, outside of the military district of Chinatown, into forty districts with inspectors and sub-inspectors to look after the people, keep a complete census, and further recommend that no person be allowed to move his place of residence until further order of the Board.

This proposition was well received among business men generally, and S. M. Ballou took the matter in hand at once and proceeded to draft a schedule of the proposed districts. Colonel J. H. Fisher, L. A. Thurston and A. W. Carter assisted in classifying the city into the districts proposed.

### Board of Health Meeting.

The Board of Health met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which were present President Wood, in the chair, George W. Smith, Dr. Emerson and F. M. Hatch.

Among the citizens present were: President Dole, Paul Isenberg, Judge Stanley, Judge Whiting, M. Phillips, Judge Frear, Geo. R. Carter, F. L. Dodge, Henry Waterhouse, L. Pinkham, Prof. Scott, A. Wilder, N. E. Geddes, S. Humphreys, L. A. Thurston, Col. Fisher, J. C. Cohen, Bishop Willis, Special Agent Sewall, Judge Perry, Judge Wilcox, Theo. Lansing, Will. Fisher, W. Blaisdell, A. V. Gear, S. M. Ballou, F. E. Bishop, W. A. Henshall, J. P. Colburn, A. G. M. Robertson, Postmaster General A. S. Townsend, C. H. Atherton, C. A. Schell, L. Schweitzer, F. Davey.

In announcing the call for the public meeting with the representative citizens, President Wood said:

"This meeting was called at the instance of some of the citizens who made their wishes known to the president of the Board that some action be taken by the citizens to assist the Board in its attempt to stamp out the plague. The idea met the approval of the Board and a meeting was called to discuss plans for all the citizens to take a hand in preventing the spread of the disease. There are two main ways in which the citizens can help us in the detection of cases. In many instances when we find a sick person we find that the patient has been sick for two or three days. Of course, it is much more difficult for the Board to carry out its work when the inspection has to be conducted over such a large area. We have the old quarantine district in full control now."

"The question now is to find the people who have been exposed with those who have been sick. They must be apprehended before they have an opportunity to scatter all over the city. In this way new centers of infection will be established. At the present time every new case of sickness among the native and Chinese is the signal for all the other people in a house to decamp to other parts."

"The two ways in which the citizens can render the most aid to the Board are these: Assisting the Board in reporting cases and in preventing people from moving away. Mr. S. M. Ballou has been instrumental in getting this matter up, and I will ask him to speak."

Mr. Ballou: "Mr. President, some of us felt that we should endeavor to assist the Board. In such an emergency it was suggested that we prepare our organization even before receiving recognition from the Board, even at the risk of being premature. We brought together a representative body of business men. Mr. Thurston and myself, together with Colonel Fisher and A. W. Carter, formulated a schedule of districts for the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, and now appear before the Board and ask for power to go ahead exactly on the same lines as were used during the cholera times."

"We have divided the city into forty districts, where there were but twenty in the cholera epidemic, in order to get more thorough work. We are prepared to commence work if the Board will commission us as acting for the Board. We are prepared to get our inspectors together, and will call for volunteers from the citizens to act as inspectors and sub-inspectors. We hope to make it even more effective than during cholera times. We have a committee of ten. The committee is open to the appointment of the Board. We prepared some resolutions, which we thought would cover the ground, which I will read."

### Regulations of the Board of Health.

Honolulu, January 15th, 1900.  
The following named persons are hereby constituted a Citizens Sanitary Committee to assume such duties in connection with the suppression of the Plague as may be assigned to it by the Board of Health.

L. A. Thurston, A. W. Carter, J. H. Fisher, J. F. Colburn, A. Perry, S. M. Ballou, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, J. G. Rothwell, J. R. Galt.

The District of Kona, Island of Oahu for sanitary purposes is hereby divided into forty districts, numbered from 1 to 40 respectively.

The Districts are bounded as follows:

1. Moanalua valley  
2. Moanalua valley to Kamehameha

(Continued from Page 5)

## WAR LINES STILL TAUT

The Boers Hold Their  
Positions.

## FRENCH'S SLIGHT SUCCESS

Everybody is Waiting for Something  
Important to Happen on the  
Tugela River.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Morning Post has received the following from Winston Churchill under date of December 26th, telegraphed from Chieveley Camp, where he has arrived.

"All ranks have complete confidence in Sir Redvers Buller, and there is a stern determination to succeed next time at all costs. A painful impression was caused by the announcement of the change of commander-in-chief, and the soldiers here are resolved to vindicate their trusted leader."

"The situation, nevertheless, is difficult, the Boer position being one of extraordinary strength, with high hills lined tier on tier with trenches and galleries, rising from an almost unfordable river and with a smooth plain in front. The enemy have all the ranges marked and many powerful guns dominate the various points of the river, while the drifts are commanded by converging musketry fire from probably 12,000 Boers. There are sixteen miles of wild, unbroken country before reaching Ladysmith, which demands early relief."

### How Churchill Escaped.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Winston Spencer Churchill has cabled the Morning Post an account of his escape from captivity with the Boers after having been made a prisoner in the reconnaissance of an armored train at Estcourt. The dispatch, which is dated Lourenzo Marquez, December 21st, says:

"On the afternoon of December 12th the Transvaal Secretary of War informed me that there was little chance of my release. I, therefore, resolved to escape, and the same night I left the State Schools Prison in Pretoria by climbing the wall when the sentries' backs were turned momentarily. I walked through the streets of the town without disguise, meeting many burghers, but was not challenged in the crowd. I got through the pickets of the town guards and stuck to the Delagoa Bay Railroad. I walked along it, evading the watchers at the bridges and culverts, and waited for a train beyond the first station. The 11.10 o'clock goods train from Pretoria had arrived before I reached the place and was moving at full speed. I boarded it with great difficulty and hid under coal sacks. I jumped from the train before dawn and was sheltered during the day in a small wood in company with a huge culture, who displayed a lively interest in me."

"I walked along at dusk. There were no more trains that night. The danger of meeting the guards of the line continued, but I was obliged to follow it, as I had no compass or map. I had to make wide detours to avoid bridges, stations and huts, and so my progress was very slow."

"Chocolate is not a satisfying food. The outlook was gloomy, but I persevered with God's help. For five days my food supply was precarious. I was lying up by daylight and walking nights."

"Meanwhile my escape had been discovered and my description telegraphed everywhere. All trains were searched and every eye was on the watch for me. Four times the wrong people were arrested. The sixth day I managed to board a train beyond Middleburg, whence there was direct service to Delagoa Bay."

"In the evening I concealed myself in a railway truck under a great pile of sacks. I had a small store of good water. I remained hidden, chancing discovery. The Boers searched the train at Komatipoort, but did not search deep enough. After some sixty hours of misery I came safely home. I am very weak, but am free. I have lost many pounds in weight, but am light in heart. I shall avail myself of every opportunity henceforth to urge earnestly the unfinished and uncompromising prosecution of the war."

### Fears for Queen's Health.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A cable to the World from London says: Queen Victoria's sudden journey on Thursday from Windsor to Osborne, Isle of Wight, was undertaken on the urgent advice of her doctors, who were fearful of the consequences of her continued and obstinate insomnia, in which owing to her advanced age, opiate treatment is dangerous. The plan was that the court should remain at Windsor until January 9th, but the queen had a restless night on Tuesday and arrangements were hurriedly made to move her to Osborne in the hope that the sea air may induce the desired sleep.

Sir James Reid, the Queen's personal physician, who recently married Miss

health is causing much anxiety in court circles.

### Delagoa Bay

PARIS Dec. 30.—Advices received in diplomatic circles here say the Republic of Portugal have seized on the alleged Anglo-German Portuguese treaty as a weapon to attack the monarchy, asserting that it is evidence of the monarchy's weakness and willingness to sell the Portuguese colonies to fill the depleted coffers of the treasury.

The Figaro says King Charles probably will lose his crown if he agrees to England's proposal, even under menace.

An interesting piece of diplomatic gossip is that the Portuguese Minister in London is a great friend of the Prince of Wales, and in order to please him practically assured Lord Salisbury that British troops would be permitted to pass through Lourenzo Marquez. But it is added that when the matter was brought to the attention of the home Government it repudiated the Minister's action.

### Boers' Shells Fail.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The following heliograph message has been received by way of Weenan from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday, December 27th:

"The Boers are actively bombarding the town. One shell struck the Devonshire mess tent, killing Captain Dalzell and wounding seven lieutenants, Deni, Twiss, Tringham, Caffyn, Byrne, Scafe and Kane."

A later dispatch from Ladysmith by way of Weenan, dated Friday, December 29th, says:

"All well. The Boers have been firing plugged shells containing plum-

pudding and the compliments of the season. They are still fortifying their positions and are evidently determined to make a firm stand."

### Good News From French.

RENSBERG, Cape Colony, Jan. 1.—General French has completely defeated the Boers and occupied Colesberg. The General continued to keep the Boers on the move and pressed them closely Saturday and Sunday, giving them no time to make a prolonged stand, and when day broke he was within striking distance of the enemy. Last night all the cavalry, artillery and infantry, the latter riding in wagons to increase the general mobility, started upon a night march with the object of turning the Boers' right. The flank operations were successful. The infantry and field batteries immediately made a feint attack upon the Boer front, and while this was proceeding the cavalry and light artillery got completely around the enemy's right flank as arranged. The program was carried out without a hitch. The Boers were utterly surprised and, finding their retreat threatened, fled in disorder to the eastward, leaving Colesberg in General French's hands.

### The News Modified.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A cable to the World, dated London, January 3d, says: The latest news of General French's operations shows that his clever surprise of the Boers and his successful skirmish with them was not the impressive victory that one section of the press claimed. The fact seems to be that the Boers not only suffered very little, but during the darkness rallied and turned the surprise on the British by attacking them the next day with their supposed crippled guns, some of which were evidently those that General Gatacre lost at Stormberg.

General French's dispatch does not detail his movements later than 2 p. m. January 1st, and the final issue of the movement is unknown. Nothing reliable has been received confirming the rumored occupation of Colesberg.

A dispatch from Rensberg, Cape Colony, dated January 2d, says: "It was discovered this morning that the Boers, who had apparently been reinforced, had returned during the night and reoccupied the positions from which General French drove them. Their quick-firing guns, which were believed to have been disabled yesterday, reopened today, shelling the British cavalry with considerable accuracy, though their shells did not explode and were ineffective. The British held all the positions they took yesterday."

PRETORIA Jan. 1.—Last night (Sunday) the British in great force attacked Commandant Schoeman's commando in the Colesberg district and tried to storm the position. They repeated the attack this morning, but were forced to retreat, the Boers holding the position. The loss of the British is not known, but it is reported to have been heavy.

The Boers consider it a great compliment to the Transvaal that Lord Roberts should have been selected to the supreme command of the British forces.

### Anxiety About Ladysmith.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A cable to the Tribune, dated London, January 3d, says: There is a deepening sense of anxiety respecting Ladysmith, whence the most disheartening reports of the prevalence of sickness are received. General White reported a list of nearly twenty deaths yesterday from enteric fever and dysentery and twenty-one serious cases in the hospital. Dr. Janus has all the work he can do in that fever nest. It is evident that the garrison cannot hold out long, and that Sir Redvers Buller will not allow many days to pass before striking a blow. Transports with fresh battalions and batteries moved at Durban yesterday and within eight hours Sir Redvers Buller is to be in readiness for his supreme effort.

Dr. Buller's line of defense is now

camp this morning, but no details indicating the direction of the next attack. Scouting has evidently improved, for the Hussars of Hornecroft's Horse and others are described as having had brushes with the enemy. The naval guns remain in constant practice, but the Boer guns are silent.

### Buller in Fine Form.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Daily Telegraph has received the following, dated January 2d, from Frere Camp: "The weather is fine. The Tugela is now fordable. General Buller's army is in fine form, ready and confident for the work before it."

### Humors of Campaign.

FRERE CAMP, Jan. 1.—The Boers inquired by heliograph today: "Why is Roberts coming? What has Buller done?" The British replied: "How did you like our Lydite in the late battle?" The Boers signaled in response, "Rats."

### Kaffirs Meet Defeat.

PRETORIA, Tuesday, Jan. 2.—Since it began operations the mint here has coined 140,000 sovereigns. The machinery is now in full swing. Van Sensburg reports from Derdepoort that the Kaffir stations have been destroyed and the inhabitants are fleeing. Chief Lynchwe, with 3,000 Kaffirs, attacked the Boers' laager, but the natives were dispersed.

A representative of the Associated Press, who has been in Johannesburg for three days, says the utmost order prevails there. Looting is exceptional and where discovered is heavily punished. The sanitary conditions of the town are perfect and sickness is rare. About 1,200 British subjects are still in the Rand district.

### The Colonial Troops.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A cable to the Sun, dated Cape Town, January 4th, says: A dispatch to the Times from Rensberg filed yesterday says that on Tuesday night the British set fire to the trucks of the runaway train which had been wrecked by the British artillery, when it was seen that the train, which was loaded with provisions, would otherwise fall into the hands of the Boers.

### A Disastrous Sortie.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The War Office has received, through General Forester-Walker at Cape Town, the following dispatch from Colonel Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, December 26th: "We attacked one of the enemy's works this morning, endeavoring to push back the cordon northward. Our force consisted of three guns, two squadrons of the Protectorate Regiment, one of the Bechuanaland Rifles, armored train, etc. The enemy had strengthened their works during the night and doubled the garrison since yesterday's reconnaissance."

"Nevertheless, our attack was carried out and pressed home with the greatest possible gallantry and steadiness under a very heavy fire. But all efforts to gain the interior failed, the fort being practically impregnable. Our attack only withdrew after six of our officers and a large number of men had been hit. Nothing could have exceeded the courage and dash displayed. The general situation remains unchanged and the health and spirits of the garrison are very satisfactory."

"I regret to report the following casualties: Killed: Captain J. R. Vernon, Captain H. C. Sanfield, Lieutenant H. C. Paton, eighteen non-commissioned officers and troopers."

"Wounded: Captain Charles Fitzclarence, twenty-three non-commissioned officers and troopers."

"Prisoners: Three troopers."

General Forester-Walker points out that while the dispatch gives all the names it fails to show that six officers were hit.

### Pilcher's Barren Raid.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The latest news of Colonel Pilcher's raid shows that some of the first accounts considerably exaggerated its effect on the Boers and their sympathizers. While it is true he successfully drove a couple of hundred rebels from Sunnyside, killing or wounding thirty and capturing forty-three, Colonel Pilcher's immediate evacuation of Douglas seems to prove that he had information that there was a sufficient number of Boers in the neighborhood to make his position unsafe. There is reason to believe that only the dispatch of the cavalry brigade from the Modder river prevented the force of 600 men sent by General Cronje from attacking Colonel Pilcher's column, and as soon as the cavalry returned to the Modder river General Cronje's troops reoccupied Sunnyside.

### Fight at Tugela Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Though nothing definite is permitted to pass the censor, sufficient transpires to confirm the belief that an important move on the Tugela river is imminent.

The continual bombardment kept up on the Boer entrenchments, and the numerous reconnaissances are apparently connected with a well-defined purpose.

There are some indications that the British plan of attack includes an important movement via Weenene.

Colonel Baden-Powell's defeats in the sorties at Mafeking raise serious doubts of his ability to hold out much longer. Today, however, comes a report that Colonel Plumer reached Mafeking from Fort Tuli, about January 1st with the Rhodesian relief force. As Colonel Plumer has at his disposal about 2,000 men, if the news is correct,

(Continued on Page Four)



# FIVE MORE HAVE DIED

## Four Suspects Now On the List.

### MRS. BOARDMAN'S CASE

#### Sheriff Andrews in Trouble With the Health Board Because of Usurpation of Power.

(From Monday's Daily.)

#### DEATHS SATURDAY.

- Lun Wing Sing, male Chinese, aged 40 years. Found dead in a street back of Kaunakapili Church in quarantine district. Diagnosed as bubonic plague.
- Makana, male Hawaiian, aged 38 years. Died at Moanalua, in vicinity of Minister Damon's place, and near Protestant Church.
- Kala, Hawaiian girl, 13 years old. Died in cottage at Kewalo on the Peck premises. Autopsy held yesterday morning showed death caused by plague.

#### DEATHS YESTERDAY.

- Kaouhi, male Hawaiian. Second odorless excavator driver who was sent to Kakaako pest hospital last week as a suspect.
- Kauehoa, male Hawaiian, aged 18 years, died at Kakaako hospital at 9 o'clock last night. Bubonic plague. This was the member of the National Guard who was stricken on Wednesday last. Cremated.

The Chinaman found dead in the street on Saturday morning and later pronounced a plague victim furnishes another instance of the concealment of sickness which the Chinese practice despite repeated warnings from the Board of Health and from some of their own enlightened countrymen. This Chinese, assisted by another Celestial, was trying to leave the doomed district between Kaunakapili Church and the riverfront. Both were discovered and stopped by Dr. Pratt, who at once gave his attention to the sick man. The latter lived only five minutes after the episode and his body was at once removed to the morgue, where an autopsy was performed, resulting in the announcement as above.

The companion of the plague victim disappeared in the excitement and hid himself away in another section. Dr. Pratt tracked the man and sent him to the guard-house. The military authorities, however, did not want him, fearing he, too, was infected. He was later sent to the detention station.

The second death was that of the Hawaiian at Moanalua, near Minister Damon's country house. The body was brought in to the morgue, an autopsy held and another plague death was added to the rapidly increasing list. Yesterday morning Executive Agent Reynolds went out to the premises under order of the Board of Health, and burned the two-story house in which the man died. A two-story house next door was also included. The church standing near by was threatened at times, but happily did not catch fire.

Kala, the Hawaiian girl removed from one of the Peck cottages just maula of the Cyclomere at Kewalo, was brought to the morgue late Saturday night. The autopsy showed swellings under the arms in the axillary glands. The history of the girl's sickness shows that she has been ill more or less with fever for about two weeks. The girl's brother, Kamakauwahine, has become very sick and was removed yesterday to the pest hospital as a suspect. He is 16 years old and for some time past has been at work as a helper on one of Mr. Peck's drays; but Mr. Peck says he has not been engaged in handling any of the goods from Chinatown.

The case of Kaouhi, who died yesterday morning, has brought the Board of Health face to face with a serious problem in its odorless excavator work. The man was the second driver to be sent to the hospital in the same week. The body, upon post-mortem examination, showed strong evidences of the plague.

Kauehoa, the National Guardsman who was stricken at the barracks of the Executive building on Wednesday last, died last night at 9 o'clock. An autopsy was immediately held, and it was pronounced a plague case. The body was sent to the crematory shortly after the autopsy. Both the odorless excavator driver and the soldier were sent to the hospital on the same day and both died yesterday.

#### The Plague Situation.

The plague situation yesterday was considered more serious than any other time since the commencement of the outbreak, and the Board of Health is under a heavy strain to find additional means to stamp it out. Had it been confined to the Chinatown district on firely they would be in a position to cope with the disease. As a result of the lifting of the quarantine the disease has had an opportunity to spread, and deaths and suspicious cases are now cropping out in nearly every section of the city, but most of these outside cases have been confined to the Hawaiian and Chinese residents.

A Spaniard, who was found lying sick on Saturday in the vicinity of the kerosene warehouse, was removed to

the pest hospital. Yesterday his condition was reported as very serious and his death hourly expected. That he has the plague is undoubted. The man originally came from a Portuguese logging house between Queen street and the warehouse, and guards were at once thrown around the place. Many workmen who lodge in the house were allowed to go in when they returned from their day's work, but are now compelled to remain inside. In the Peck cottages seventy-seven people are quarantined pending their removal to the detention camp.

#### Mrs. Boardman's Case.

One of the most serious suspected cases of plague reported at the Board of Health yesterday was that of Mrs. George Boardman, who is in charge of the art department at Jordan's dry goods store on Fort street. After a long consultation yesterday morning in which several physicians took part, it was decided that the unfortunate woman showed symptoms of the plague, and President Wood had guards posted around the residence premises of Mrs. Boardman, above Kinan street, near Kapoli. The announcement of plague symptoms developing in Mrs. Boardman caused a feeling of apprehension to spread over the city.

As far as could be learned, the cause has been laid to rats, several of which are said to have been found in Jordan's store. Whether Mrs. Boardman came in contact with the rats or not is unknown, but her symptoms, it is said, are traced to the rodents. Two nurses are in attendance on Mrs. Boardman, while the physicians keep a watchful eye upon every movement of the patient. The community was shocked beyond measure upon hearing the alarming news and scant hopes are expressed that the disease in Mrs. Boardman's case can be checked. Until some change for the worse takes place Mrs. Boardman will remain in her residence.

#### Ahlo's Premises Destroyed.

The Fire Department yesterday forenoon swept with fire the Ahlo row of tumbled-down structures, and also the frame shacks down to the brick buildings on Nuuanu street. The Ahlo premises were the first burned, and were entirely destroyed within an hour. The second fire occupied the attention of the department for nearly two hours, and no damage was done to surrounding buildings. By this action of the Board of Health every frame shack from Chaplain lane to the brick buildings mauka of Hotel street has been removed.

Today, the Union Square block will be burned, everything being in readiness to apply the torch. All the residents have been removed and household property from the houses not directly infected has been taken to a place of safety. The block will be burned this forenoon.

All the residents of block 9 bounded by Beretania, Maunakea, Pauahi and Smith streets, directly Ewa of block 10, have been removed and this will be the next conflagration.

#### Board of Health Meeting.

The Board of Health met Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock to consider the report of the Sanitary Committee. President Wood occupied the chair; those present were Attorney General Cooper, Drs. Day and Emerson, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch. Attorney Robertson was also present as the legal adviser of the Board.

Many important changes and revisions in the sanitary report were made, the legality of many features being considered at length. This work occupied the attention of the Board most of the afternoon.

Mr. Smith moved that the Minister of the Interior be requested to erect a building on the grounds of the Judiciary Building facing on Queen street to be occupied by the Government Dispensary. Mr. Cooper stated there was a probability of the Judiciary Building being enlarged at some future time, and a new building would be in the way. The recommendation prevailed.

President Wood reported on the Wang Wo Chan building on Nuuanu street, and the Board ordered the building to be allowed to open for business, with the rear doors and windows to be sealed.

Dr. Emerson reported on the military fumigation station. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was authorized to proceed with the work.

George R. Carter recommended a complete embargo on freight from Honolulu to the other islands. The matter was laid over.

At this juncture Captain Clark of the Kinan, which had just arrived from Hilo, was announced. The Captain stated that he had been turned back from Hilo by Sheriff Andrews without being allowed to land a passenger or discharge any freight. Neither would the Sheriff permit the Captain to refill his fresh water tanks although there were two full tanks on the shore. The Sheriff had boarded the Kinan as she lay in the offing, and peremptorily and absolutely refused any communication with the town, and ordered the vessel to return to Honolulu. After giving his ultimatum the Sheriff went ashore taking the mails. 200 Japanese contract laborers from the Mail were transferred to the Kinan, and the vessel made all speed for Honolulu.

Upon hearing this news, the Board collectively and individually made expressions in regard to the Sheriff's arbitrary and unreasonable conduct, detrimental to the latter's interests, and upon motion of Mr. Smith the Board passed the following motion: "I move that Mr. Cooper be empowered to go to Hilo on the Kinan to act with the full authority of the Board in all matters concerning the Board."

#### Sheriff Andrews Dealt With.

A motion was also passed by which the Sheriff's commission as agent of the Board of Health was cancelled, and a letter to the Sheriff announcing the Board's action was given to Attorney General Cooper for delivery to the Sheriff, as follows:

"Sir: I beg to inform you that at a special meeting of the Board of Health held this day, your commission as Agent of the Board of Health for the island of Hawaii, was cancelled."

#### President Board of Health.

Captain Clark said the Kinan could be ready for the return trip to Hilo before midnight, and at 11:15 the Kinan again sailed.

Attorney General Cooper is presumed to have gone to Hilo in his dual capacity as Attorney General and as a member of the Board of Health. After the Board meeting Mr. Cooper had important conferences with President Wood, Minister Young and Marshal Brown, and the general feeling is that Mr. Andrews will fall into the basket. Whether the Sheriff has any intention of allowing a second attempt at landing even with Attorney General Cooper on the Kinan, was a much discussed question about town yesterday.

It is reported that the Sheriff, following on the regulations of this most wonderful Authority, which is found elsewhere in this issue, went so far as to dump all the Chinese and Japanese mail on the ground and deliberately destroy it by fire. Some American mail the Sheriff is said to have been included. Postmaster General Oat said he had heard the rumor, but had not been officially notified. He stated it was a serious matter. One of the Sheriff's ridiculous regulations was to have each letter opened at the window and the envelope was then destroyed by fire, the Sheriff having passed a regulation that none of the sputen from the island of Oahu would be allowed in Hilo or Hawaii. Many of the citizens were indignant that such regulations should be put in force, and delegates from various parts of the island are understood to be heading for Hilo to protest against his actions. When the Kinan arrived at this port she had only five gallons of fresh water left.

#### Drastic Measures.

The Board of Health may pass a resolution today by the terms of which the entire city of Honolulu will be divided into sub-districts, each under a head inspector with sub-inspectors under him, and people prevented from passing from one section into another, following the same course of action pursued in the cholera epidemic. This will work a hardship in every department of business, but from now on the Board's policy will be to take no half way measures in stamping out the disease. The street car lines would of necessity be stopped.

L. A. Thurston is now in charge of placing guards around infected houses, ascertaining the history of cases and ferreting out sickness. Judge C. F. Peterson is assisting him in this work. S. M. Ballou also will aid in this work from today if the Circuit Judge does not insist on holding court. So many cases of sickness are reported that a large force is absolutely necessary for the work.

Judge Carter is about worn out with his duties and has gone to Waikiki to recuperate.

The Board of Health will undoubtedly issue a call for more volunteer inspectors, realizing their work over the paid inspectors, who are in general irresponsible men. More physicians are also needed. The physicians now on duty are kept on the jump constantly and many cases of sickness lack attention from want of medical assistance. More of the large force of physicians of Honolulu should volunteer their services at this critical stage of the plague, as the disease is spreading fast and in so many different sections.

J. A. Kennedy has taken Mr. Thurston's place in pushing the construction of the Kalihi camp. The carpenters yesterday received double pay.

Work was commenced early yesterday morning on the military fumigating plant and the frame work was raised by nightfall. The buildings are located on the open space Ewa of the drill shed and almost adjoining the Adams property. Estimate of the cost is now placed at \$3,500.

The Board held an executive session yesterday morning.

Jack Atkinson has succeeded Mr. Galt in charge of the Kerosene warehouse camp, where 600 persons are quarantined. At the Battery camp are 200, and at Kalihi 600 more are housed. By tonight there will be accommodations at Kalihi for 1,200 more.

The following letter from Sheriff Andrews to a gentleman in this city, is indicative of the former's intention to proclaim himself superior to the Board of Health's cautious judgment:

"We are now receiving no passengers from Honolulu for ten days as per regulations published in Hilo Herald this day, Jan. 11th.

"After Jan. 13, we may receive passengers on eight days' quarantine here or we may continue to refuse them permission to land, it will depend upon circumstances. I am sorry that I have to be so severe.

Yours truly,  
L. A. ANDREWS,  
Sheriff of Hawaii."

A very suspicious case was brought to light on King street last night near the river; that of an old Chinese woman, who was removed to the pest hospital. Hers was the most serious case found during the day.

#### Parker Goes Back.

Colonel Sam Parker writes as follows to a friend in this city under date of January 2: "I am off this evening for Washington. I had fully expected to go home on the steamer of the 16th inst. My friend Senator Clark and other friends came through from Washington on a special mission and were to go back last evening, but they waited another day for me, so I am off and will be back to take the steamer on the 24th, and will bring good news home, I hope."

#### HAVING A GREAT RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action. South China, Daily Calumet. For sale by druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Americans are planning a new campaign in Southern Luzon. Charles E. Pike, one of the founders of the Republican party, is dead. General Wheaton has returned to Manila and is concentrating troops.

## Sick Headache

Is the cause of untold suffering to many women; of neglected families and unhappy homes. Pleasure is banished from the life that is subject to these attacks, and yet it is possible to be free forever from such trying ordeals. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by enriching the blood, toning up the nerves, and strengthening the stomach, make sick headache impossible, and restore nervous energy to the despondent sufferer. The full name:

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is on every package of the genuine.

Mrs. Fannie B. Stoffe, of Martinsville, Mo., says: "I used to have terrible sick headaches, which I had as far back as I can remember. In recent years they were getting worse. A few years ago I took treatment of a specialist in Kansas City, but it only relieved me for a while. When I came here two years ago my health was miserable. My husband, who had great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, insisted that I commence using them. After taking a few doses I could see an improvement, and my headache spells were not so severe. I used four boxes, and since that time I have not had any of those attacks, and I never felt so well in my life."

—From the Republican, Bethany, Mo.

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.



## HEADQUARTERS

—FOR THE—

## CELEBRATED

## Morgan & Wright :: TIRES.

Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.

## SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY

FORT ST., CLUB STABLES BUILDING.

## HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

### Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles



Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

G. N. WILCOX, President. E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer. J. F. HACKETT, Vice President. T. MAY, Auditor.

## PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

- STERLING SILVER,
- FINE PLATED WARE,
- HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS. (New Designs.)
- HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA. (Something New.)
- RICH CUT GLASS,
- FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,
- FRENCH CHINA,
- GERMAN CHINA,
- ENGLISH CHINA,
- FIGURES,
- BRONZES,
- ORNAMENTS,
- JARDINIERS,
- LAMPS,
- And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

## W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its —sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## GASTLE & COOKE, Ltd

HONOLULU.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

- The Ewa Plantation Co.
- The Waiakua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
- The Kohala Sugar Co.
- The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
- The Koloa Agricultural Co.
- The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
- The Standard Oil Co.
- The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
- Weston's Centrifugals.
- The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
- The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
- The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.



# THE CULLOM BILL'S SHOW

## Measure May Soon be Enacted.

### ARE ONLY A FEW CHANGES

Hawaiian Railway Outlook--Convention Delegates--Sam Parker's Return to Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will meet to-morrow to consider the bill providing a government for the Hawaiian Islands. Senator Cullom, the author of the bill, said to-day that he hoped it would be reported soon, and added that as soon as possible after the action of the committee he would ask the Senate to take the bill up for consideration. So far as has been made known there is no general opposition to the bill, though some of its features will be antagonized. A few Senators are urging that the measure be amended so as to leave the customs laws applying to the islands as they now stand, and to omit the provision for a Delegate in Congress for the present, because of the possible effect of this provision of the Constitution in the interest of Porto Rico and possibly in the interest of the Philippines, to say nothing of Cuba.

**A Favorable Report.**  
WASHINGTON, January 4.—The Senate will dispose of the Hawaiian question without delay. The Committee on Foreign Relations to-day filed its report on the Cullom bill, which is the measure drafted by the Hawaiian Commission, consisting of Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, who visited the islands in the summer of 1898. The report is favorable to the bill as it stands and recommends only two or three minor amendments. Chief among the amendments is the following section: "All sales, grants, leases and other disposition of the public domain and agreements concerning the same and all franchises granted by the Hawaiian Government in conformity with the laws of Hawaii prior to September 11, 1899, are ratified and confirmed."

It is probable that this amendment will be subjected to close scrutiny because of certain legislation that was passed by the Hawaiian Legislature in July, 1898, while Congress was considering the question of the annexation of the islands. Other amendments of importance are that the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court shall serve for nine years and not during good behavior, as was provided in the original bill. The committee also recommends the appointment of a United States District Judge at a salary of \$5000 by the President in addition to the other Federal officials named in the bill. Other amendments recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations have to do only with matters of legal phraseology and the simplification of the provisions of the measure.

It is probable that as soon as the Senate shall have disposed of the currency bill it will take up the Cullom bill, providing a government for the territory of Hawaii, and it is a foregone conclusion that the bill will pass the House and the Senate without amendments of importance.

The Senate Committee on Commerce also reported favorably today two bills introduced by Senator Frye providing for the extension of the laws relating to commerce, navigation and merchant seamen over the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico.

The report on the Hawaiian bill states that about 75 per cent of the trade between the islands and the United States is carried on in American vessels, or 290,766 tons in American bottoms and 101,264 tons in foreign bottoms. It recommends that all vessels owned by citizens of the Hawaiian Islands be accorded registration in the United States, as was done at the time of the acquisition of Alaska and Louisiana. It disapproves, however, of the registration of vessels admitted to Hawaiian registry since the annexation to this country.

Both the Hawaiian and Porto Rican bills provide that coasting trade between those islands and any other portions of the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to such trade between any two great coasting districts.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, has introduced in the House bills identical with the Frye bills, according to American registry to Hawaiian and Porto Rican vessels.

**A Railroad Boom.**  
TACOMA, (Wash.), December 31.—R. E. Condon, a railroad contractor of Chicago, arrived today from Honolulu. He brings news that a regular railroad boom has struck Hawaii and next year will see more railroads built than the islands now possess. Plans laid call for the construction of about 800 miles within twelve months. The largest part of these will be built, he says, by Thomas L. Johnson and Albert Johnson of Cleveland, O., who have formed a strong Eastern syndicate for that purpose.

will greatly simplify the development of the Hawaiian Islands by putting the greatest sugar and coffee producing areas in direct communication with the commercial centers. Present indications are that over \$1,000,000 worth of ties and lumber for railroad construction will be shipped to Hawaii from Puget Sound next year.

**Convention Delegates.**  
WASHINGTON, December 30.—The Hawaiian Islands may be represented in the national conventions next summer if Congress disposes in time of the question of government for them. General Hartwell, special agent here of the islands, called today at the office of Secretary Dick of the Republican National Committee to inquire about the right of the Hawaiian Islands to be represented by delegates at the Philadelphia convention, because the national committee in its published call had made no allotments of delegates to them.

It was suggested to him that the Republicans in the islands elect delegates and send them to the convention to be held on June 19th, and if Congress by that time has decided to establish the territorial form of government in the islands the delegates will undoubtedly be admitted with the same privileges as delegates from other territories.

If Republicans take such steps it is probable the Democrats in the islands will follow their lead. There is an evident desire, however, on the part of Hawaiians to avoid a division on political lines until they shall have run a gauntlet of Congress.

**Sam Parker's Movements.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Samuel Parker, the Honolulu capitalist, left for Washington last night with United States Senators George L. Shoup of Idaho and C. D. Clark of Wyoming as their guest in the parlor car. Mr. Parker returned from the national capital several days ago and his sudden departure for the East has set tongues wagging in the local Hawaiian colony. Parker, during the royal regime in the islands, was prominent and influential in a political way. He has hosts of friends in the islands and is probably stronger than ever today because he was favorable to annexation.

George D. Gear, the Honolulu lawyer, who is at the Palace, said last night: "It is my opinion that Mr. Parker has gone East at the request of President McKinley. I believe that he has the best show of any man at this time to be Governor of Hawaii when it is admitted as a Territory."

"A few days ago in Washington I was with Parker when he called on the President. The latter asked him if he remembered his brother David, when he was an American Consul at Honolulu. Parker replied in the affirmative and then informed the President that he had sent his brother to San Francisco as Consul General for Hawaii. The President asked him many pertinent questions and got much information from him. I am fully convinced that Mr. Parker is not seeking the office of Governor."

**GERMAN STEAMER SEIZED.**  
An Incident in Delagoa Bay Arouses German Anger.

DURBAN, Friday, Dec. 29.—The British cruiser Magicienne seized the German steamer Bundesrath in North Delagoa Bay. She will be taken before a prize court.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—It is stated here that there were three German officers and twenty men, attired in khaki and intending to serve the Boers, on board the Bundesrath, which explains her capture.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Diplomats are much interested in the seizure by a British cruiser of the German steamer Bundesrath, with German officers and men on board, and some think it will precipitate a controversy that may affect the attitude of Germany and other European powers toward the South African war.

At the German Embassy the incident is not regarded as serious. Said an attaché: "If Ger. an vessels or any other passenger steamer has passengers who are registered for Pretoria it is difficult to see how they can be rightfully stopped. It is fair to presume that if they were bound for the Boer army they would not announce that fact. As long as the war continues there are likely to be seizures for investigation, and each case will be treated on its merits. One thing is certain—no German officers are going into the Boer army by authority of the Government, and the German Government will enforce neutrality laws just as all other Governments will."

**A Second Seizure.**  
BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Imperial mail steamer General has been detained at Aden and occupied by British troops with the object of searching her cargo, which is to be discharged. The General is owned by the German East African line, the owners of the Bundesrath, previously captured by the British cruiser Magicienne off Delagoa.

The seizures were not due to the blundering of British naval officers, but to strict orders from headquarters, which the officers are merely carrying out. He has therefore instructed Count von Bulow, the Foreign Secretary, to demand exact and full reparation for the outrage done to the German flag. No answer that is considered satisfactory has been received from London, and according to advices here none is to be expected for several days longer.

**OTIS WORRIED.**  
The Situation at Cavite is Not to His Liking.

NEW YORK, December 30.—A World cable from Hongkong says. It is well known here that General Otis is badly worried over the situation in Cavite province. There are 21,000 organized insurgents in Cavite, and as many peasants have rifles and are ready to take a shot at an American whenever opportunity is offered. Before General Lawton's death it had been planned that his movement to subjugate Cavite should be pursued two weeks or longer if necessary. His death has had a bad effect on the troops, and the fighting since then, with its list of American casualties, makes the statement that the war is over seem absurd.

**A Manila Conspiracy.**

MANILA, December 31.—6:30 p. m.—Four explosive bombs, a few arms and 500 rounds of ammunition were discovered in a house in the center of Manila this morning, while the police were seeking Recarte, the insurgent leader, who was said to have come to Manila in the hope of effecting an outbreak yesterday, by taking advantage of the mobilization of the American troops at General Lawton's funeral. Today it developed that the plot included the throwing of bombs among the foreign consuls attending the ceremonies, in order to bring about international complications. These, it seems were to have been thrown from the Escolta high buildings, but the avoidance of the Escolta by the funeral procession spoiled the plan. The populace, it is thought, had been prepared for the attempt by a rumor circulated widely among the natives yesterday that Aguinaldo was in Manila and would possibly lead the outbreak.

**Gilmore and Others Rescued.**  
MANILA, Jan. 5.—Colonel Luther R. Hare of the Thirty-third Infantry and Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Howe of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, with the American prisoners, including Lieutenant Gilmore, have arrived at Vigan, province of South Ilocos.

**BIG SUGAR PLANT.**  
It is Located in the Heart of the Arkansas Valley.

CHICAGO, January 4.—It was announced today at the Santa Fe headquarters that the American Beet Sugar Company had contracted for the establishment of a sugar-beet plant at Rocky Ford, Col., in the Arkansas valley. The plant will be next to the largest in the world and will have a capacity greater than the combined plants in Nebraska. It will cost about \$500,000, and will have an annual capacity of 13,800 tons of refined sugar, using 100,000 tons of beets. Farmers in the valley adjacent to Rocky Ford have arranged to plant 80,000 acres of beets the coming season, from which it is expected a profit of \$40 an acre will be realized.

The land is almost in the heart of what a few years ago appeared on the map as the Great American desert. Irrigation has made it one of the most fertile places in that section of the West.

**TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.**  
Items of Interest From the Coast Exchanges.

Money is scarce in Berlin. There is a coal famine in Germany. England mourns D. L. Moody's death. Mrs. Langtry is returning to America.

Foreigners are said to be not safe in Samoa. The Lawton fund now exceeds \$50,000.

Venezuela is a heavy buyer of war material. Duse, the actress, will retire from the stage.

Earthquakes lately killed 600 people near Tiflis. The American forces in Cuba are to be reduced.

Roland Reed, the actor, is likely to die of cancer. Automobile trucks are now running in New York.

The Japanese steamer Rio Maru has been wrecked. Major General Z. R. Bliss, U.S.A., retired, is dead.

General Otis will soon reopen many Philippine ports. Japan is buying and storing great quantities of rice.

Herbert Barnum Seeley of "dinner" fame has married. The new reciprocity treaties are believed to be doomed.

Dawsonites are making every effort to reach Cape Nome. Dorothy Dene, Lord Leighton's famous model, is dead.

The American forces have driven the Tagals from Cabuyao. The Pullman Company has absorbed the Wagner Company.

The California coast has just passed through a severe storm. Italy favors the American plan to keep Oriental ports open.

More earthquakes have occurred at San Diego and Los Angeles. King Alexander of Serbia is to marry an Austrian Archduchess.

The people of British Columbia are boycotting Boer sympathizers.

**HE HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE.**  
"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hestmiller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out a cure. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

**PLAGUE AT MANILA.**

The Bubonic Scourge Develops in the Walled City.

MANILA, Jan. 3.—The health officers have found a native with all the symptoms of bubonic plague in a house in the "walled city," where two suspicious deaths have occurred. The patient has been isolated and every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The War Department is taking steps to prevent the introduction of the plague in the Philippines, and Secretary Root this morning called into consultation Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to discuss the establishment of a quarantine system for the islands. It was decided that the War Department should adopt toward the Philippines a policy like that pursued toward Cuba in the matter of the protection of health, namely, confine the maintenance of a quarantine system to the Marine Hospital Service. The report received by both the State Department and Surgeon General Wyman from Honolulu confirms the Associated Press dispatch relative to the existence of the disease. It happens, fortunately, that the Marine Hospital Service has already two quarantine plants in the Philippines, while two of its surgeons are now on their way to Manila, so that little delay will be encountered in beginning to draw a rigid quarantine line in the islands.

A new army bill is in preparation completely reorganizing the service.

**Manufacturers' Shoe Co.**

—LATEST—  
"THE HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES. The world does not adnece better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S

—LATEST—  
"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

**The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.**  
—SOLE AGENTS.—

**Cocoanut Fibre**  
IS NOW USED IN

**Mattresses.**

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

**Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.**

**COYNE-MEHRTEN FURNITURE COMPANY**

Progress Block. Fort St.

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**FOR COMMON NUISANCE.**

Mr. Pain Refuses to Stop Work and is Placed Under Arrest.

Manager Pain, together with his foreman and three laborers, were arrested at noon on Saturday for common nuisance. On Friday afternoon the Minister of the Interior issued an order to both the Rapid Transit Company and the Hawaiian Tramways Company to cease work forthwith until the courts have decided the matters at issue between them. The former company obeyed the order immediately, but Mr. Pain, pursuing his policy of refusing to recognize any order unless issued by the courts, kept his men at work on the track near Alakea street.

At about noon on Saturday Marshal Brown approached the scene and ordered Mr. Pain to cease operations, under penalty of arrest as a common nuisance. Mr. Pain flatly refused to obey this order, but ordered all but three men and a foreman to stand aside. Shortly afterwards a squad of police under Deputy Marshal Chillingworth came up on the run and escorted Mr. Pain and his four workmen to the station-house. Mr. Pain was released on his own recognizance and the others on bail fixed at \$50 each.

A new army bill is in preparation completely reorganizing the service.

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In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

TUESDAY JANUARY 16 1900

## REMODEL CHINATOWN

The right of the Board of Health to go on and condemn and burn buildings the condition of which menaces the public health is conceded. The thing is being done every day. At the rate, the fires are being set to coincide with the spreading of the plague, it will not be long before the greater part of the Asiatic quarter is in ashes and the way cleared for the building of a model Chinatown where epidemics can no more get a foothold than in the case at present in the equatorial city of Singapore.

We have already printed the facts about Singapore in the form of a communication. That place was once a plague-stricken city where thousands died. The plague sometimes comes to it now; so do cholera, small pox and other communicable maladies. But there are never any epidemics. The reason is that the British thoroughly cleansed and sewered the city and gave it a supply of pure, filtered water. At the same time they passed building laws by which ample air space was secured under every dwelling and the basements laid with concrete. The natives are kept from herding and cleanliness is insisted on. Now Singapore, despite its heat and humidity, is not a menace as it used to be to the health of travelers and to the Far East, but a place where people may live as safely as they do in other parts of the tropical zone.

It is becoming possible to make Chinatown as creditable to Honolulu as the native quarter of Singapore is to that Malaysian capital. All that is needed is more fire, a thorough disinfection of the soil, then a revision of the street and building laws. This journal, as it has said before, would like to see a model settlement built for the Asiatics on new ground; but if that is not practicable it would be glad to have the present Chinatown made over. After a complete clearing away of every wooden structure and every one of any kind that had been infected, the streets could be widened and alleys cut through the blocks; the highways could be paved and sewered and the fire limits made to cover the whole district. Between the Oriental town and the white man's Honolulu should be a park covering the entire space between Nuuanu and Smith streets planted with grass and trees and so arranged that it could be shut in at any hint of epidemic and used, in that way, as a barrier to ingress or egress. With plenty of light and air, and pure water, sanitary homes and a police specially charged with the enforcement of health laws, this city could breathe freely, content in the thought of a security from disease not exceeded by that of any city of the mainland.

Can we get along with measures less sweeping? The Advertiser does not think so. We tried to avert the cholera epidemic and here we are, face to face with something worse. It has been proved that a combination of crowded wooden shacks, cesspools and narrow streets, occupied by Chinese, Japanese and natives cannot be kept clean. The task is next to impossible. It has never been performed in any part of the world in a way to exercise the plague. Thus there is but one thing to do here and that is to build a new Chinatown that will be as sanitary in its fixed utilities and habitations as money and skill can make it. Then and only then may we feel secure.

Of course such a rehabilitation would cost heavily, but not so much so as the loss of three cargoes of sugar, refused entrance at foreign ports because of plague would necessarily imply.

## THE PEST AND RATS.

We copy the following paragraphs from a recent file of the Japan Daily Times:

Dr. Ando, Medical Inspector who is now in Osaka making investigations on the actual pest situation there, wired on Tuesday to the Sanitary Bureau, reporting that on examination several rats caught in that city were found infected by the plague bacilli.

Dr. Kitazato is to leave the capital in a few days for Kobe where he will experiment upon exterminating the rodent tribe, by means of sulphur fumes and other gases, the operation taking place on board the vessels anchored in the harbor.

This is something practical. Had the "Byra and Carmarthenshire and the other steamers which were permitted to discharge their freight and their rats without fumigation been battered down and inundated with sulphur fumes we might now be free from the plague. Considering the trouble we are having and the danger we shall always experience if extreme sanitary precautions are neglected why would it not be wise to fumigate every ship that comes to this port from the Far East and perhaps from other directions as much to kill the rats on board as to disinfect the freight?

No rat can withstand sulphur fumes. After breathing them for a few minutes

he comes out of his hiding place and dies. It would not be necessary to keep up the smudge very long and it might be started in the hold of a vessel half a day before her arrival in port so as to prevent too much delay in going to the dock. Every part of the ship not used by passengers could thus be cleaned. As for the passenger portions rats do not usually visit them unless on foraging expeditions by night. In the day time they rummage the hold and the forecastle.

Kill the rats before the vessel docks. That would be one of the surest ways to keep Honolulu free from an ever present means of infection.

## THE JAPANESE OUTCASTS

This journal was waited on last evening by several of the leading Japanese residents of Honolulu who asked it to urge once more the deportation of the Paohai street blacklegs of the town race who live upon the earnings of fallen women.

"These men," said our informants, are not only a disgrace to the Japanese community but a danger to the white community. They are the ones who make all the trouble on the plantations and in the Japanese colony here. They are constantly trying to lure the wives of coolies from the plantations to Honolulu and they are establishing themselves more or less in all the other Islands. From the success they have had in keeping out of the clutches of the law, they feel that they are above the law. These men are now in custody and the Government, if it wills, can probably send them home. Certainly the Consul General of Japan would not object."

The matter is important enough to warrant the proposed action, arbitrary and extra-judicial as the move might be. If these procurers are deported with the assent of the Consul General, tacit or otherwise, it is not likely that either the Japanese or the United States Governments would object. Then who would, but the procurers themselves? To rid the Islands of a troublesome and vicious class, to free the women they hold in bondage and to cut off a great part of the vice that has centered in Paohai street would seem to be a task worthy of any government, irrespective of the legal technicalities that might have to be trampled on.

## ANDREWS OF HAWAII.

Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii has evidently lost his head. He has published some amazing By Authorities on his own hook, declaring a ten-day quarantine against passengers and the officers and crews of vessels from Oahu and interfering with the prompt discharge and delivery of the mails. Mr. Andrews takes it upon himself to order back letter and paper mail to Oahu, whose owners or receivers will not "immediately" remove the wrappers and burn them in the presence of some duly qualified officer. In cases where the addressee is not on hand when the mail comes he will, of course, under such a rule, be unable to get his mail later.

As the Sheriff of Hawaii, even in his character as special agent of the Board of Health, has no right to inaugurate such a radical policy, the Board cancelled his commission on Saturday and sent H. E. Cooper to Hawaii, on the Kinai to take control of matters. It is a question whether the Attorney General will be allowed to find, in which case the big Island will be technically in rebellion against the central Government.

This situation is most unfortunate and the only certain and permanent remedy seems to be the institution of a Federal quarantine. If we had a cable with which to explain matters at Washington that boon might be got in a very short time. As it is we must wait.

The work of the late D. L. Moody is to go on at Northfield, Mount Hermon and Chicago in consonance with the last requests of the great evangelist. The sum of \$125,000, needed annually to meet the expense, has hitherto been raised by Mr. Moody's personal work. It is now proposed to increase the present limited endowment to \$3,000,000, a sum which, invested at 4 per cent, will perpetuate the Moody schools. The Advertiser has been requested by H. M. Moore of East Northfield, Mass., to bring the matter to the notice of Christian workers in Hawaii in the hope that they may add something to the sums that are now reaching Mr. W. R. Moody, custodian of the Moody Memorial Endowment at East Northfield.

Why would it not be a good plan for all the merchants and professional men on this and the contiguous streets to devote the day to the extermination of rats on the premises by means of fumigation? Their places of business could be sealed up and sulphur fires started which would not only kill the rats and mice but disinfect the goods if the work were also taken up by vessels in the harbor the city would be none the worse for it.

## ABOLISH THE PLAGUE SPOT.

The plague, now that its symptoms have appeared in a white woman employed in a Fort street store, has invaded the ranks of those who thought themselves immune and has caused a widespread consternation, which brings to mind the public anxiety that followed the news, in cholera times, of the death of Charles L. Dodge. The epidemic is forced upon us as it was in the case of Ethel Johnson that the plague does not always respect the white skin and that its presence may be felt without warning, in any home where inmates have taken the slightest liberties with this mysterious scourge.

In the case of Mrs. Boardman it is reported that she picked up a dead, infected rat, which was lying in the store where she was employed. If this is true, the moral is to exercise the greatest vigilance and care not to come in actual contact with anything that may have been touched by the plague and to see that private houses, stores, servants' quarters and the like are properly fumigated in advance. Why leave all the fumigation to the authorities after a plague case has developed and confine it to the places where men have died or been exposed? Why should not private individuals see that their homes and places of business are subjected early to the disinfecting process which may kill the stray bacillus before it lodges in the human system?

And is it not time to put an end to the dilly-dallying about the complete eradication of Chinatown? Is there the plague broke out. Is there most of the victims have been found. From that infected center rats have made their way into other parts of the town and so have our dogs, which could also carry the scourge. Probably the rat which is said to have died in Jordan's store was a Chinatown refugee. Are we to go on, day by day and week by week, respecting the property of this or that owner or estate in Chinatown while, meantime, the germs of plague are bred in the awful stew of corruption there? Is it not high time to consider the welfare of the many rather than the interests of the few?

It is a common misconception that the Board of Health has been able, with all its energy, to get much the better of the accumulated filth in Chinatown. Two excavators are at work and two more have been built; the latter, we understand, are to be used in the town at large. Now what can two excavators do in the Asiatic quarter, where filth is accumulating at a rate not less than five tons a day? They may deal with the new supply, but they cannot make much of an impression on the old deposits. Ten or twenty excavators might, but we cannot get them. Tubing for the carts is not available.

What then? Fire, lime, sulphuric acid and continuous hard work until Chinatown has become a bare plain so deeply saturated with disinfectants that no germ can live there. Is it the only thing to do to make safety absolute. Once it is achieved, we shall see the end of the black death near at hand; but we fear there can be no safety short of that.

Abolish the plague spot, gentlemen of the Board of Health. It never does any good to wash, to plaster or disinfect a cancer. It does not help matters to cover the ulcerated thing from sight. The cancer must be cut out. And so we say to the authorities that the treatment of the cancer on the breast of Honolulu must be just as signally conclusive. The rotting spot must be burned out. And the sooner the job is done the better for the health of this community and these Islands.

## CHINATOWN MUST GO.

The Board of Health has practically adopted the plan, advocated by those who do not think the plague can be abated by half-way measures of burning Chinatown to the ground. At present there is no intention on the part of the Board to leave anything standing there except some of the new brick or stone buildings and not these in case they should become infected. A glance at the map published elsewhere in this journal will show that about half of Chinatown has now been either burned or condemned. In the largest block, No. fifteen, bounded by Kukui, River, Beretania and Nuuanu streets, the only structure spared from condemnation is Kaumakapili church. Blocks one, nine, half of blocks eight and eleven, and block four are doomed to early destruction while block ten, part of blocks eight, eighteen, nineteen, thirteen and fourteen, houses on Kukui lane and a building on block two have already gone up in smoke. There remain, in whole or in part, four blocks to be dealt with and these are understood, are now being covered by their owners with tents and canvas and preparations to the ground. When the major part of Chinatown will go down in ashes, purified by fire.

As a paper which, from outset, has realized and pressed the need of radical and searching measures, the Advertiser feels encouraged at the prospect for the first time that the Board of Health is getting down to

business. It is able to do so because, thanks in no small degree to the agitation of the press, public sentiment has come to its aid and sustained its arm. The white people of the city, barring, perhaps a few owners of Chinatown property, are a unit for the obliteration of the city's plague spot so that, in time, a new and model Chinatown may be constructed which will resist every encroachment of the pest that comes to us by sea.

There is no hostility toward the Chinese as a class in the attitude which the Advertiser has taken. We sympathize with the feeling of God Kim as expressed in his letter to the editor printed elsewhere in this issue. No doubt if the greedy owners of Chinatown shacks had given the Chinese a chance to keep clean many of the things would have been done so. But from one cause or another the place has become infected with the deadliest bacilli and these breed for their work of death in the putrid stew that underlies the Asiatic quarter. It would be criminal under such circumstances for the Board of Health to neglect its duty out of respect to persons. Whatever the hardships to Chinese, Japanese, natives and white owners may be they must not be allowed to weigh against the lives of the population here and against the commercial welfare of the group. This is the attitude of the Board and it is indubitably sound. It simply means that the authorities have made up their minds to stop dealing with effects and to attack causes. The cause of the epidemic—at least that of its spread and continuation—is Chinatown. Remove this cause and the effect will disappear.

With the policy we have described, supplemented by the districting of the city and the house to house inspections, the plague ought to be conquered soon. The cholera yielded to these measures and the bubonic scourge, deprived of its putrescent breeding ground and assailed on every hand by fire and disinfectants, ought not to find a foothold long.

## IN SOUTH AFRICA.

General Buller seems determined to retrieve himself if possible before Lord Roberts arrives to take command. At last accounts a fight was impending at the Tugela river, where the last disastrous British rout occurred. Buller's army is said to be in fine form, but as the Tugela is running at the full and as the Boers are strongly posted on the high hills behind the stream, the chances of British success would seem to be remote. It is possible that General Buller, out of pride, may take the risk of a great catastrophe.

Meanwhile the British seizure of a German steamer at Delagoa bay, has done something of itself to embarrass British operations. Germany is incensed, and the Kaiser, it is understood, will demand reparation. Here is a crisis which may compel England to cease sending troops to South Africa and to keep them at home for German eventualities. If such a thing comes to pass, the Boers will have their problems greatly simplified, particularly so if they manage, by getting up Dutch insurrections in Cape Colony and elsewhere, to disperse the present British force in South Africa throughout the whole imperilled area.

So despite the superior strength of Great Britain the Boers have a chance to win—as good a chance, perhaps, as the colonial Americans had in 1776. Their valor and courage and their defensive position enable them to make the most of it.

Chinatown is beginning to show its putrescent soil to the sun. More power to the official house-burners.

The manner in which the Irish politicians cheer on the Boers is only equalled by the dash and spirit of Great Britain's Irish soldiers in fighting those husky patriots.

Merchants make a great mistake in putting off the payment of their monthly bills. There is nothing to justify such action and by taking it the merchants compel others to do the same thing, thus bringing about a financial stringency with the banks full. Things are unpleasant enough now without having hard times added.

Block Ten has gone up in smoke and with it the worst plague factory in Chinatown. There are other blocks which approximate its character and which ought to go, but Block Ten had a peculiarly offensive record. It will be refreshing to see the sun shine and the rain fall on the site of this noxious habitation, so long an insult to the public eye and nostril as well as to the public health.

Infected Asiatic ports do not take the trouble to fumigate mail sent to Honolulu, or if they do there are no signs of the process in the mail matter. As letters come here from Kobe, Osaka, Hiroshima, Yokohama, Tokyo and some hundreds of other places where communicable maladies prevail it is quite possible that disease has made entrance through the post-office. If the foreigners cannot be induced to take proper precautions nothing remains, it would seem, but to fumigate the mails when they arrive.

We Know  
By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." MRS. CARRIE WEEKS, Lompoc, Cal.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price 75c.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 75c.

No public-spirited citizen, who wants to volunteer as an inspector will lack for a welcome from the Board of Health.

Dogs are beginning to die in Chinatown. More of them will disappear if the health inspectors will distribute a daily ration of raw meat properly seasoned to taste.

Chinatown must go! When it goes and its site has been purified Honolulu will have a chance to build the model Chinatown of the world and rest secure, thereafter, from the fear of plagues.

Now that Block Ten is out of the way the ground is cleared for the Bishop Estate to get ready with some of its sanitary building plans. Also the Manuel Estate, which has considerable frontage on Paohai street.

Honolulu has hardly had time to stop and think about the good news from Washington. It appears that the way has been smoothed for the Cullom bill and that the measure is likely to soon become a law. Perhaps it is one already. We may safely conjecture, as matters are developing, that the Administration has lent the bill a helping hand.

Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii is the sort of an official who can serve the Government best in a private capacity. His little rebellion on the big Island has already incensed various communities there and no doubt exists that the Government's efforts to suppress him will meet with much local favor. The early appointment of F. B. McStocker as Sheriff of Hawaii and agent of the Board of Health would do a great deal to clear the atmosphere.

Good government for San Francisco seems to be assured by the appointments which Mayor Phelan made on January 1st. The Mayor has surrounded himself with men of the highest character who are as much interested as he is in building up the Coast metropolis into a city of modern appointments and utilities. Students of municipal matters will now watch the development of San Francisco affairs with marked interest, especially as regards the one-man-power which Mayor Phelan's attitude exemplifies.

Dr. Carmichael is quite right in wishing that there were a dozen steamers here ready to carry away the timid. He says that "People who become frightened only make matters worse. Many of this class are tourists, who are here with nothing to do but think about the plague and get frightened about it and it would be really a good thing if they could be accommodated with passports." Incidental to all this a few vessels to take away Chinese who want to go home and who are now an expense to the community would not come amiss.

## QUAY BEATEN.

The Senate Committee Decides Against His Claim.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today decided by a vote of four to three to make an adverse report upon the resolution to seat Senator Quay. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That Matthew S. Quay be admitted as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania in accordance with his appointment made on April 29, 1899, by the Governor of said State."

The members of the committee voting for the resolution were Senators Chandler, Hoar and McComas, and those opposing Senators Burrows, Caffery, Pettus and Harris.

Sensors Turley and Pritchard were paired, the latter for and the former against the resolution.

No definite time was set for the presentation of the committee's report to the Senate. The minority will also present a report and the understanding is that the minority shall be notified by the majority when it is ready to put in its report.

Sensor Burrows, the only Republican of the committee who voted against the resolution, will prepare the report of the majority, and Senator Hoar that of the minority.

## WAR LINES STILL TAUT

(Continued from Page 1.)

he ought to be able to raise the siege of Mafeking.

The inconclusive fighting around Colesburg was renewed this morning, the British artillery opening to the westward of the town. The dispatches indicate that an attack is developing into a general engagement.

Advices from Belmont say that two companies of Canadians, dispatched to cover the return of Colonel Pilcher's column, occupied a pass six miles out to prevent any attempt of the Boers to cut off the force.

A dispatch from Cape Town relative to the steamer Mashona having a quantity of American flour on board, says the case arouses less interest than that of the Bundesraath, which, it is claimed, has been known for a year as a carrier of war materials to the Transvaal.

Colonel Sir Charles Howard Vincent sailed for South Africa today, although the doctors have not permitted him to accompany the London volunteers. Colonel Vincent is determined to give his unofficial services at the seat of war.

## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Gen. Yule is said to be a physical wreck.

The Portuguese people sympathize with the Boers.

Lord Salisbury's son has been wounded at Mafeking.

Bechuanaland is in the hands of the Boers and Dutch.

England is to spend several millions on new artillery.

The Boers are rapidly becoming a disciplined army.

Boer spies are believed to be in the British yeomanry.

New York Irish are volunteering to fight with the Boers.

Twelve battalions of militia will be given foreign service.

The Boer forces fronting Methuen are increasing in strength.

An American military attaché is to accompany the Boer forces.

Two batteries have been accepted from the Indian government.

Dr. Leyds has had an interview with the Queen of the Netherlands.

Guns captured from Buller dispute the passage of the Tugela river.

Dr. Leyds says the Boers are now making their own war material.

Winston Churchill declares that the Boers treat their prisoners well.

Indian Princess offer their fortunes to assist the British in South Africa.

England may patrol the American coast to keep watch for filibusters.

British insurance companies retard volunteering by demanding war risks.

The Mayor of Kimberley telegraphed New Year greetings to Queen Victoria.

Immense stores of food were imported before the war by Transvaal speculators.

The Czar has announced that he will abstain from creating difficulties for England.

The London Times declares that the British War office is managed for its own benefit.

No changes are probable in the British cabinet unless Buller suffers another defeat.

The German press is filled with tales of British atrocities on the Boer dead and wounded.

Several guns have been removed from the forts at Plymouth, Eng., and sent to Cape Town.

Almost every family in the British nobility is in mourning owing to losses in South Africa.

The National Zeitung says the ideas of Cecil Rhodes will split upon the rock of Boer courage.

Canada has sent forward four squadrons of mounted troops and three batteries of artillery.

It is reported that if Delagoa bay goes to England the Portuguese will rise against King Carlos.

It is announced that Great Britain's agents and detectives are secretly watching all Italian ports.

Dutch disaffection is rapidly increasing in Cape Colony and vigorous measures are needed to suppress it.

Six men were killed and nine wounded by a single Boer projectile at Ladysmith. The same shell killed fourteen horses.

Lady Sarah Wilson, who was captured by the Boers, has been exchanged for Viljoen, a notorious horse thief and convict.

The Transvaal Government is said to have asked the United States to use its good offices in bringing the war to an end.

It is reported from Ladysmith by way of Pretoria, that the British are destroying their heavy cannon prior to a final sortie.

The War Office has invited Sir William Thompson to accept the post of chief surgeon to the forces in South Africa, instead of consulting surgeon.

The Cape Argus asserts that the latest importations by way of Lourenco Marques are six large Armstrong guns and sixteen cases of ammunition, all of which have arrived at Pretoria.

The imperial authorities at the Cape have seized at Adelaide an immense consignment of arms and ammunition marked "Blencits," sent by Boers to Dutch farmers in that neighborhood.

It now appears that it is John Churchill, second son of Lady Randolph Churchill and not Winston Spencer Churchill, who has been given command of a squadron of the South African Light Horse.

Lord Roslyn has thrown up his engagement at the Court Theater in order to join the yeomanry. The offer of Lord Iveagh to provide at his own expense a completely equipped hospital for use in South Africa has been accepted.

Intelligence has been received from the Free State to the effect that President Steyn has issued a proclamation declaring that every white man, irrespective of nationality, is to be considered a burgher and is liable to be compelled to fight for the defense of the country.

The police are searching the premises of a Paké storekeeper on the Ewa side of Maunakea, between Hotel and Paohai streets, for the body of a Chinaman, said to have been buried there about a week ago. The information was given to a Board of Health officer yesterday, and Detective Kapaa is hunting for the informant.

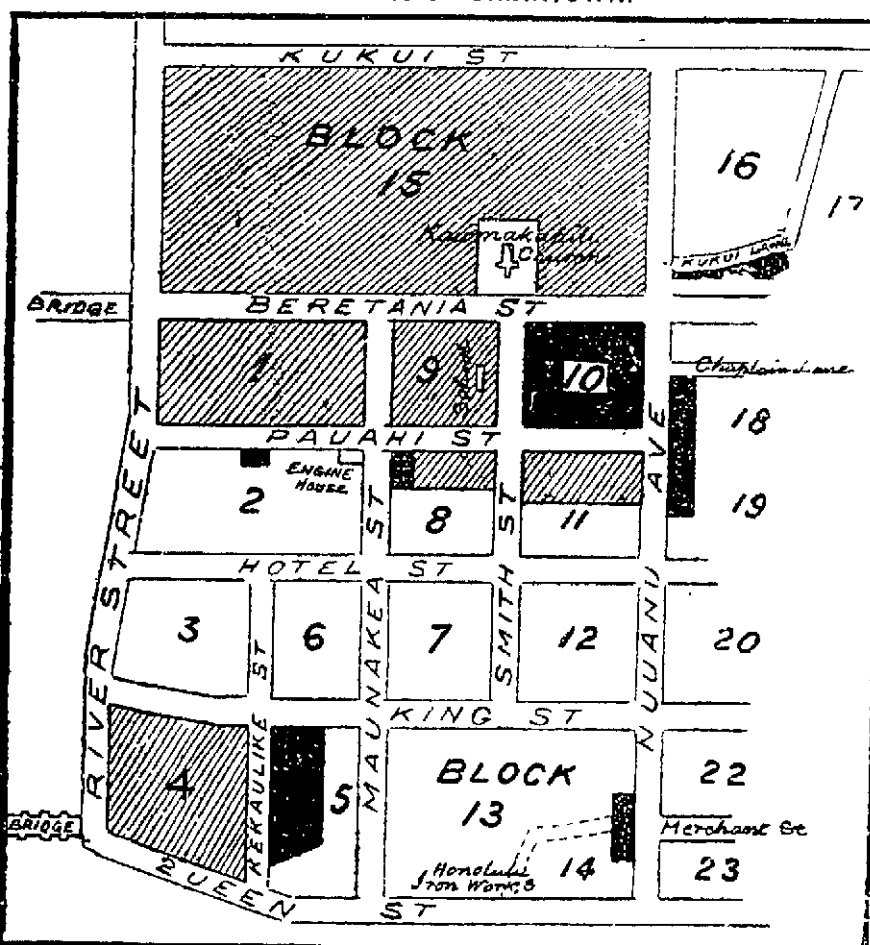


## THE PEST EASING UP

(Continued from Page 1.)

14. IV. road and along street to Kailhi stream, thence to sea.
3. Kamehameha IV. road to Kailhi road mauka of King street.
4. Kailhi stream to stream through Ah In's plantation mauka of King street.
5. Kailhi road to Inane Asylum road mauka of King street.
6. Ah In plantation stream to Nuuanu stream mauka of King street.
7. Asylum road to King street, to Liliha street to Judd street, to Asylum road.
8. Nuuanu valley mauka of Wyllie street.
9. Nuuanu valley Wyllie street to Judd street.
10. Liliha street to Judd street to Nuuanu stream to School street to Liliha street.
11. School street to Liliha street to extension of Kukui street, to Nuuanu street, to School street.
12. Kukui street to Nuuanu stream to Beretania street, to Nuuanu stream, down Nuuanu stream to King street, along King street to Liliha street, up Liliha street to Kukui street extension.
13. Beretania street to Nuuanu street to Hotel street to River street to Beretania street.
14. Hotel street to Nuuanu street to Queen street to River street to Hotel street.
15. Pauoa valley bounded on the South by Judd street, Nuuanu stream, Nuuanu street, Pauoa road to bridge, and up Pauoa stream to the end of the ridge.
16. School street to Nuuanu stream, to Pauoa road, to Punchbowl street, back to School street.
17. School street to Nuuanu street, to Beretania street to Emma street to School street.
18. Beretania street to Alakea street to King street to Nuuanu street to Beretania street.
19. King street to Alakea street to waterfront to Nuuanu street to King street.
20. From the top of Punchbowl down to Pauoa bridge along Punchbowl street.

## HONOLULU'S CHINATOWN.



Map of the infected district showing the blocks and buildings burned and those condemned. The blocks in black are the ones burned; those in shaded lines the ones yet to be destroyed. The condemned area will be extended soon.

21. Emma street to Beretania street to Alakea street to King street to Emma street.
22. Beretania street to Punchbowl street to Queen street to Alakea street to Beretania street.
23. Alakea street to Queen street to Punchbowl street to waterfront to Alakea street.
24. Beretania street to Pensacola street to Punchbowl road to top of Punchbowl along crest to extension of Alakea street to Beretania street.
25. Punchbowl street to Beretania street to Victoria street to King street to Punchbowl street.
26. King street to west boundary of old plantation to Waimanu street to Ward street to Queen street to Punchbowl street to King street.
27. Queen street to kerosene warehouse road to waterfront to Punchbowl street to Queen street.
28. Queen street to Beach road to kerosene warehouse road to Queen street.
29. King street to Sheridan street to waterfront to Queen street to Ward street to Waimanu street to west boundary of Old plantation to King street.
30. Pensacola street and extension thereof to Beretania street to Victoria street to King street to Keeaumoku street along Keeaumoku street and extension thereof to ridge.
31. From ridge down Keeaumoku street to King street to Punahou street up Punahou street and extension thereof to ridge.
32. King street to Waikiki road to Kailia road to Beach road to Sheridan street to King street.
33. Waikiki road to entrance of Kapiolani Park along waterfront to Beach road to Kailia road, Waikiki road.
34. From the entrance of Kapiolani Park along the sea to and including Kailiala to crest of Diamond Head along ridge back of Kaimuku tract to Waialae road to Kapiolani Park (White road) to entrance of Kapiolani Park.
35. Waikiki road to Kapiolani Park to Kapiolani road to Waialae road to Beretania street to Punahou street to King street to Waikiki road.
36. Punahou street to Manoa road.

to branching of Manoa road; thence east across the valley to the end of ridge, down Manoa street to Waialae road to Beretania street to Punahou street.

37. Manoa valley mauka of District 35.
38. Palolo valley bounded by the ridge next to Manoa valley, Manoa stream, Waialae road and Kaimuku ridge, mauka of Waialae road.
39. All the District of Honolulu east of Diamond Head and Kaimuku ridge.
40. Tantalus, including all ridges above Punchbowl and Roundtop Hill.

All persons are hereby prohibited from changing their place of residence from one of said sanitary districts to another without a permit from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee.

The Citizens' Sanitary Committee is hereby authorized to appoint inspectors and sub-inspectors for each of said sanitary districts, with full power and authority to enter all premises and buildings therein for the purposes of sanitary inspection of premises and persons.

The Citizens' Sanitary Committee is hereby authorized to do all acts and things necessary to effectuate the above enumerated objects.

## Discussion of Resolutions.

Mr. Thurston urged that the commission be granted to the committee as requested. He recommended the closing of the schools and the churches and all meetings should be prohibited on the same lines as carried out in 1895. The people should be prevented, as far as possible, from moving around and mixing up. "I would suggest," said he, "that the people be asked to stay at home as much as possible without interfering with their necessary business."

President Wood: "I think that such a suggestion is a wise one, and would be a long step in preventing the infection of new localities. There is another danger that threatens us, and which all of us run, in allowing servants to sleep off the premises. They go down town and we don't know where they

Mr. Smith of the Board moved the adoption of the resolutions by the citizens, which, after amendment, carried unanimously.

As a member of the Board, Mr. Smith also moved the adoption of the resolutions by the Board. Motion carried.

## Citizens' Sanitary Committee.

The Citizens' Sanitary Committee appointed by the Board of Health has organized and will meet today in the office of the Rapid Transit & Land Co., Fort street, between King and Merchant streets, at 9 a. m.

In accordance with its instructions the committee proposes to institute a house-to-house inspection which shall account for every inhabitant of Honolulu twice a day.

The regulations of the Board of Health relating to the work of the committee appear above in the resolutions adopted by the Board of Health.

Following is a temporary list of inspectors, who will be requested by the committee to take charge of the districts indicated: One, Ed Damon; 2, W. R. Sims; 3, U. Thompson; 4, Prof. Sedgwick; 5, W. C. Achi; 6, Wm. Henry; 7, W. L. Wilcox; 8, Faxon Bishop; 9, Fred Waterhouse; 10, Henry Waterhouse; 11, D. H. Hitchcock; 12, Brother Bertram; 13, George King; 14, H. Holmes; 15, Charles Crane; 16, A. B. Wood; 17, F. S. Dodge; 18, F. J. Cross; 19, Mr. Pratt (of Bruce, Waring & Co.); 20, A. V. Gear; 21, William King; 22, A. J. Campbell; 23, C. W. Eckels; 24, F. J. Lowrey; 25, Vida Thrum; 26, W. E. Fisher; 27, E. B. McClanahan; 28, John Wise; 29, Van Valkenberg; 30, J. P. Cooke; 31, L. C. Ables; 32, George Manson; 33, William T. Monsarrat; 34, P. M. Pond; 35, J. F. Lightfoot; 36, N. C. Gedge; 37, H. S. Townsend; 38, William Blaisdell; 39, D. P. R. Isenberg; 40, J. F. Hackfeld.

## Instructions to Committees.

Every person named on the above list is requested to call at the office of the committee, in the office of the Rapid Transit & Land Co., this morning, between 9 a. m. and 9:30 a. m., to state whether he will or will not serve as requested. It is important for the committee to know at the earliest possible moment on whom they can rely.

The general duties of the inspector will be to divide his district into apas, appoint a sub-inspector for each apa, supervise the work of his sub-inspectors and forward their reports to the committee twice a day. Detailed instructions will be furnished by the committee.

Volunteer applications for work as sub-inspectors may be made either to the inspector in whose district it is desired to serve, or to the committee at the office of the Rapid Transit & Land Co., who will assign the applicant to a district.

The general duties of each sub-inspector will be to make a complete list of each man, woman and child in his apa, and thereafter to report twice a day to his inspector that he has personally seen and checked on his list every such man, woman and child. Inspections will be made in the morning and late afternoon. Detailed instructions and blank reports will be furnished by the committee.

The work of the sub-inspectors will be arduous and full of responsibility. Upon his faithfulness depends the success or failure of the movement. When thoroughly done, the inspection stamped out the Asiatic cholera in eighteen days after the appointment of the central committee. If not thoroughly done it becomes criminal negligence on the part of the man who has assumed it. The Citizens' Sanitary Committee hereby calls for volunteers from those who appreciate these conditions.

CITIZENS' SANITARY COMMITTEE, SIDNEY M. BALLOU, Secretary.

## Meeting of Committee.

Immediately after the first meeting of the Board of Health the Citizens' Sanitary Committee met in the Circuit Court room and organized. J. A. Thurston was elected chairman, S. M. Ballou secretary and Col. J. H. Fisher treasurer.

It was decided that for the convenience of inspectors the headquarters of the committee should be down town instead of at the Court house. The Chamber of Commerce seemed the most available locality. President T. R. Walker of the Chamber of Commerce was communicated with and agreed to lend the subject before the Chamber this morning at 10 a. m. The committee will meet temporarily this morning at 9 a. m.

The committee assigned the inspectors-in-charge of the forty districts into which the city has been divided. These gentlemen are requested to meet with the committee this morning at the Rapid Transit Co.'s office.

## Adjourned Board Meeting.

Having given up the use of its room to the citizens' meeting, the Board adjourned to the office of the Census Department, where Dr. Day joined the Board.

The subject of accommodations for Chinatown fumigated merchandise brought out the fact that there was a lack of warehouse room. The President stated that he had secured the use of the barracks. Authority was given for the erection of a second frame warehouse.

President Wood announced that Block 9 would be destroyed by fire today, and that preparations were being made to burn the livery stable on King and Liliha streets, condemned by the Board last week.

He also stated that the people in the other blocks were being moved out as fast as possible. The difficulties had been presented by the lack of room at the present time for storing goods of the tenants were such that no convenient place could be found for storing them, they would have to be left in the buildings and he destroyed with the latter. The sweeping of Chinatown to the river was necessary to be done as rapidly as possible, and only by this means would the Board be enabled to grapple with plague and ultimately stamp it out.

The question of the cars of the Hawaiian Tramways being cleaned and fumigated came up and Mr. Lydecker



## Chills

Ever become chilled through and through?

The acute sensation of cold is followed by fever, sickness and aches in all parts of the body. Finally the whole troubles itself in the throat and lungs in the shape of a cough. There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure the chills and coughs. A few doses are sufficient at first. More time is required later on. Stop coughing and you will get well. Keep coughing and you invite bronchitis, pneumonia, or even consumption itself. Better stop your cough at once and thus end the whole matter.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

was appointed as the agent of the Board to examine all the cars and report upon their condition to the Board.

President Dole stated that the Japanese Consul and several physicians had called upon him with reference to deporting the Japanese loafers of Chinatown, who live off the earnings of fallen women. They very urgently asked that measures be taken to declare them vagrants, as they were usually the ringleaders in most of the trouble which has occurred in the district.

A communication was read from Collector General Stackable in which he asked to be allowed to clean up all the wharves. He was empowered to carry out this measure, the refuse to be carried to sea in scows.

A communication was read from the Chinese United Society, announcing the appointment of Attorney Francis M. Brooks to represent them at all meetings of the Board of Health.

A motion was carried to allow permitted freight to be transferred to railway cars on lighters in the stream, and carried.

## Latest News.

Mrs. Boardman was reported better yesterday by President Wood. Her temperature was considerably lower and she was more rational.

At the pest hospital the patients who are now nine in number are all reported doing well with the exception of the Chinese child from Union Square, which is expected to die by this morning.

## NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Panama Scheme Said to be a Railroad Trick.

WASHINGTON, December 25.—The friends of the Nicaragua canal discern in the so-called "Americanization" of the Panama canal enterprise the fine Italian hand of Collis P. Huntington and other transcontinental railroad interests. The purpose of the new enterprise, they say, is twofold. The French syndicate hopes to unload an impracticable enterprise upon the United States at a figure twenty times less than the amount of French capital supposed to have been squandered on the isthmus by the Lesseps' people. The other alleged purpose is to defeat any attempt that may be made by this Congress to legislate in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the Government. It is confidently expected that a powerful lobby will soon appear here to work for the "Americanized" Panama canal, and its first effort will probably be to prevent the Walker Commission from making its report this year or to discredit the report of the Commission.

Mr. Tanama, Inspector of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company's steamers, gives it as his opinion that the Nippon Maru due here from Yokohama on Jan. 23, will not call at Honolulu this trip, on account of the quarantine regulations.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Co. AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

## FOR JAPAN AND CHINA

1900		1900
JAN. 13	DORIC	JAN. 21
JAN. 21	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 21
JAN. 31	COPTIC	FEB. 1
FEB. 8	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 1
FEB. 16	GALIC	MARCH 1
FEB. 24	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 11
MARCH 6	CHINA	MARCH 1
MARCH 14	DORIC	MARCH 21
MARCH 23	GALIC	MARCH 30

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

1900		1900
JAN. 13	DORIC	JAN. 21
JAN. 21	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 21
JAN. 31	COPTIC	FEB. 1
FEB. 8	AMERICA MARU	FEB. 1
FEB. 16	GALIC	MARCH 1
FEB. 24	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 11
MARCH 6	CHINA	MARCH 1
MARCH 14	DORIC	MARCH 21
MARCH 23	GALIC	MARCH 30

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

'Doc' Tanner died of consumption at 30 last night.

W. Heeb of Hamakua has been granted a wine and beer license.

Coast flies report the steamer Cleveland as on the berth for Kahului. The schools of the district were closed yesterday by order of Minister Mott Smith.

C. B. Robertson has been appointed district magistrate of Waialua, vice W. A. McKay, resigned.

The W. G. Hall reports 56,100 bags of sugar awaiting shipment to Honolulu at Kaula ports.

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## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that pure considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Case in NICKLE, SILVER GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

Have a full line and sell them at a profit.

Elgin watches right. Elgin watches right.

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# ONE DEATH ONE SUSPECT

Block Ten Destroyed  
Yesterday.

## GOOD WORK OF FIREMEN

Board Meeting—Honolulu a Closed  
Port for Freight—Union  
Square Block to Burn.

(From Saturday's Day.)

### ONE DEATH

Noah Kinapu, male Hawaiian, age 18 years. Found dead in shack on Queen street where it turns into River street. Diagnosed and officially announced as a bubonic plague death.

The death above recorded was discovered early yesterday morning. President Wood of the Board making a personal visit to the premises in which the death occurred, accompanied by one of the Board physicians. The President had the house placed under guard at once. The first floor of the shack was the living quarters of eight Hawaiians, who were promptly sent to the Kakaako detention camp. Upstairs the Board found a completely arranged opium joint in full blast, the Celestials being caught unexpectedly. None of the inmates were allowed to escape and all were sent to the camp, where both groups were placed in separate enclosures. The body of the Hawaiian was cremated.

The suspicious case reported in yesterday's Advertiser, that of the young Chinese boy who resides at the tailor shop near the corner of King and Richards streets, was considered a very grave case by noon yesterday, and, in addition to the regular health guards, President Wood called on Colonel Jones for a detachment of military guards. In response to this request Colonel Jones sent a platoon on the double quick to the scene before the residents and passers-by had any knowledge of the intentions of the guards; they were hemmed in from all sides and no egress was permitted under any pretext.

This sudden quarantine held many people who had merely been walking along the sidewalk, some purchasers at the stores and shops, and some who were lunching at the Occidental Hotel, which was also included in the order. Three white families living there, in which several young children are involved, were caught, but in all probability will be domiciled elsewhere than in any of the detention camps.

This child's sickness was reported to the Board of Health on Tuesday last by an Advertiser reporter, but the return on the case then stated the child had fever. Dr. Herbert has been attending the case, and on Thursday night decided it was a suspicious case of plague. Dr. Wood visited the boy yesterday morning and found a bubo in the right femoral gland which was quite painful to the least touch. Bacilli were found in slides made from blood taken from the child and so announced at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Board, and the boy was then removed to the pest hospital at Kakaako.

President Wood, in speaking of this case and the probable causes of the origin of its sickness, stated that an inspection of the premises showed that it could be traced to the Japanese woman and child who were taken to the hospital some time ago from the premises on Merchant street behind the engine house. "I am of the opinion," said he, "that considering the time between the two outbreaks in this neighborhood, this is evidence that all the ground and cesspools in that block surrounded by King, Alakea, Merchant and Richards streets, should be considered as infected by the plague."

The feeling in regard to this, inasmuch as the case occurred in the residence portion of Honolulu, was to the effect that the entire block should be burned, including engine house No. 2 of the Fire Department, and the Government Dispensary, sparing the Occidental Hotel. A motion to this effect was passed by the Board, and as soon as the fired firemen have been given a rest after the labors of the Block 10 fire, the block will be given to the flames.

The Occidental Hotel will, in all probability, be saved and used as a detention station for the white families of that block, and for such others as may be unfortunate enough to be quarantined. All the Hawaiians and Chinese will be sent to the detention camp this forenoon, and preparations begin for the next blaze.

The Chinese child, at last accounts, was delirious, had very high temperature, and its death is expected at any time.

Of the other patients in the pest hospital the young Hawaiian member of the National Guard was reported in the most serious condition, he being in a semi-delirious condition. The two odorless excavator men are reported neither better nor worse.

Block 10 was given over to the fire yesterday, and as legal incendiaries, the Board of Health, the Fire Department and Fire Commissioners certainly made a thorough destruction of the filth-ridden and plague-infected block. But one building remained standing, lonely and solitary amid the ruins, that being the brick structure facing on Nuuanu street and known as the Holt block. This building prob-

ably sustained little damage, as the walls were kept drenched with water, and the iron window shutters effectually prevented either flames or water entering the building.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning the fire engines and hose wagon, appeared upon the scene, Chief Hunt being present to superintend their location and the laying of the hose. One engine was stationed at the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu, one at Beretania and Manuakea, a third at the chemical engine house on Panahi street, and the fourth at Chaplain lane and Nuuanu street. Seven lines of hose were stretched around and through the alleyways of the block. Despite the high wind which seemed to blow from all directions, the Fire Department would not consent to delay the firing of the block, and at 8:30 Chief Hunt was ready to commence the work.

In view of the fact that there was not sufficient space within the center of the block from which the firemen could work, it was decided to burn out space enough for this purpose. A building directly in rear of Ah's gambling shack was selected and the torch was applied. Several streams of water were directed upon the adjoining buildings, effectually holding the fire within the prescribed limits. Within less than an hour the building was burnt to the ground and the ruins soaked with water. This area gave the firemen a needed space for working, and their attention was then directed to the corner buildings on Panahi and South streets.

Cans of kerosene oil had been liberally thrown into the buildings, and when the fire crept inside, the entire group was enveloped in flames within five minutes. The heavy wind from Nuuanu valley carried the flames far out into the street, and burning embers were carried for considerable distance into the surrounding blocks; but fire in the outside sections were prevented by the anxious residents, who watched every flying ember. A good-sized blaze was thus started in the roof of the Smith street school, on the Ewa side of Smith street, but was promptly quenched by the alert firemen.

The Board had desired to save, if possible, the large and comparatively new Japanese hotel just mauka of the Panahi street corner. The fierce wind, however, forced the flames into the building from side and rear, and the best efforts of the firemen were unable to save the structure, which fell in with a crash.

From this point right through the block to Beretania street the flames ate their way greedily, the firemen keeping them confined, however, completely to the Ewa half of the block. When in full swing the fire had the appearance of a roaring furnace. The heat was terrific and the houses on the opposite sides of the streets had to be drenched continually.

### Good Work of Firemen.

The firemen met with the toughest portion of their day's work as the fire raged the corner of Panahi from Nuuanu street. The flames, fanned by a strong northeast wind and practically unchecked, attacked the rear of about a dozen of the Panahi street structures at once, and in a very short time the entire buildings were a mass of flames.

For over an hour the buildings on the mauka and makai side of Panahi street had been subjected to a thorough drenching from two streams of water, but so great was the fury of the fire that the water was immediately converted into clouds of steam and the flames leaped three parts of the way across the street.

It was at this time that the caliber of the firemen was shown. They fought to preserve the miserable shacks on the makai side till their hands and faces were blistered with the intense heat, and they themselves were almost entirely hidden in clouds of steam and smoke. They stood in the center of the road from which steam arose to the light of their knees, and directed the water upon the buildings. Time after time the makai side structures were ignited by burning embers, but as often were the flames extinguished.

Five or six men were in attendance at each line of hose, and as often as one was compelled through sheer pain to let go of the nozzle and bathe his blistered hands and face another took his place. Their determination and pluck were grand. While it was impossible for an ordinary man to approach the corner of Smith and Panahi streets without protecting his face from the scorching heat, these men stood to their work right under the lee of the fire, and played streams of water, which was converted into steam the moment it touched the buildings, but they saved every structure outside of the boundaries set down, and made one of the cleanest sweeps imaginable.

Compared with yesterday's fire, all others were small, and after closely watching the men and their manner of fighting fire, Honolulu may well boast of as good a department as can be found anywhere.

After the half-section of the block on the Ewa side was destroyed the hose lines were re-arranged around the corner of Beretania and Nuuanu streets, the policy of the department being to take the block in sections. The fire was again allowed to gain headway, and by 1:30 the waiting crowds of spectators in the Queen Emma Hall premises were rewarded by a terrific burst of flames in the structures just mauka of the Holt block. The brick wall of this block required the undivided attention of one line of hose, while two streams were directed on the corner structures. One of the telephone poles caught fire several times and threatened to drop the entire group of wires. A badly singed cat charged madly from one of the blazing shacks and took shelter in Queen Emma Hall.

The fire raged all around the Holt block and finally met the fire which progressed from the Ah's structures almost to the Holt block, and an unobstructed way was opened through the entire block. The purification was a thorough one and by last evening at 6 o'clock the firemen had reduced the block to a smoldering mass.

Fire Commissioner Andrew Brown personally looked into the progress of the firemen of Chief Hunt, who was unable to leave his duty. Speaking of the work of his men and the allegations made in an evening paper that the firemen had abstracted goods from

Chinese stores during the progress of various sanitary fires, Chief Hunt said: "I don't believe a word of the allegations made and I would like to face the man who has accused my firemen of abstracting goods while they were fighting fires. It is a falsehood out of the whole cloth. The firemen of this department are as brave a set of men as I have seen, and why any one should attempt to belittle them in view of the tremendous work they have been doing for this community is beyond my understanding. Everybody has watched the fireman at his work, and they will agree with me that he has little time to purloin shirts and underwear from a Chinese store which is burning over his head. And furthermore, where would he put his plunder without it being seen by others? No, sir, my men I consider above such acts."

The Bi-hop Estate is the largest property-owner in Block 10, controlling over half of the block, extending from a point mauka of the Panahi and Smith street corner to Beretania, thence to the Holt block, and along the rear of this structure almost to the Ah's premises. The rest of the block is owned by S. Kalokoli, M. S. Perry, Manuel Estate, H. Vierra, Manasolia, J. D. Holt Estate and W. R. Castle. The Government also owns one or two small squares of land.

### Board of Health Meeting.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon the Board of Health met to consider several important measures, mostly developments growing out of the bubonic death and the suspicious case of yesterday. President Wood not being there when a quorum was announced, George W. Smith occupied the chair pro tem. The members of the Board present were Attorney General Cooper, Drs. Day and Emerson, and F. M. Hatch. President Wood joined the Board later.

Mr. Thurston, who was present at the meeting by request of the Board, spoke of the arrangements which have been made for receiving the quarantined people at the detention camps. Accommodations would be provided for 5,000 people. At the Kakaako camp 143 were received yesterday, which made a total of 443 there. There were nearly 300 carpenters at work on the various structures at the Kalihai camp, and the railroad was sending out lumber as fast as possible. The sewerage system will be completed by this evening. Within a very short time it is expected that accommodations will be in readiness to allow the Board to make a general movement of the quarantined people out to Kalihai.

Mr. Thurston announced that a crisis had been reached in securing ready-made clothing for all these people now that the Chinatown tailor shops have been stopped in their work, especially in trousers. None of the latter can be found in the city and there was a great need for them at the camp. He suggested that the Chinese tailors now in quarantine be supplied with material and set work to supply the deficiency in clothing. These men all had their machines, and according to Mr. Thurston are able to "turn out a pair of breeches every two minutes." The Board decided to follow out this suggestion, and the tailors will be set to work as soon as the material can be supplied. Mr. Botte had secured promises from twenty tailors at Kakaako to go to Kalihai yesterday, but they backed out at the last minute.

Mr. Thurston stated that considerable trouble was made Thursday night by many of the Japanese from Block 10, who made their living by the earnings of the yoshiwara women. Threats had to be used to bring them into line. These were the only ones who had made any trouble at the camps. At the Kakaako fumigating station it was discovered that thirty-one of these worthless fellows had \$1,600 in gold.

President Wood read a petition from the Wing Wo Chan Company in which the company stated that they were desirous of resuming business and opening their store for business purposes only, and that they would not permit any persons to remain or sleep on the premises at night. As a basis for making their petition the company cited the cases of Lovejoy & Co., Schweitzer & Co. and Fishel & Co., whose places of business had been opened lately by permission of the Board and which are more in the quarantined district than the business place of the petitioners. They stated that the saloons on each corner of the block were open and always had been open during the quarantine. Their store was on the opposite side of the street. Attorney Henshall represented the company at the Board meeting. Dr. Wood was, upon motion, delegated to inspect the premises and make recommendations in the matter to the Board for decisive action. The Wing Wo Chan Company adjourned in a separate building, however, the building of Wing Wo Tai Company.

Mr. Hatch called the attention of the President to law which requires that the Board of Health publish a weekly report of the public health during the period of any pestilence. Mr. Hatch, however, complimented the newspapers for the faithful and very full reports which have been published in regard to the plague, stating that they had supplied the health reports instead.

President Wood read a communication from the Planters' Association in reply to the resolution of the Merchants' Committee, which had been referred to them for an opinion as to shipments of goods from Honolulu to the other Islands. The communication is as follows:

### Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Assn.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 12, 1910.

Dr. C. B. Wood, President, Board of Health—Dear Sir: In reply to your yesterday's letter addressed to Mr. Charles M. Cooke, the president of this association, I beg to inform you that at a meeting of the trustees of this association held today, the following resolution has been passed:

Resolved, That no shipments from Honolulu to non-infected ports of Oahu and to the other Islands except from vessels in the harbor be made until such time as the Board of Health considers it necessary to allow the same.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. Henshall, Secretary Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Mr. Hatch moved that the resolution

be laid on the table for further reference, which was carried.

This practically closes the port of Honolulu for island trade, unless some action of the Board determines otherwise, it being evident that the Planters' Association desired to see an effective quarantine enforced without discrimination.

A petition from Messrs. Greenfield, Stowe, Wach and Lydgate of Honolulu was read in which they asked to be appointed and formed into a health committee, or at least have their existence recognized by the Board. They further requested that all vessels arriving at Hawaii ports with proper health certificates from the Board of Health be permitted to discharge their cargoes at these ports without interference or further quarantine. Action in the matter was deferred pending the receipt of Sheriff Andrew's reply to Minister Cooper's letter, which defined the former's status.

President Wood reported officially the death of the Hawaiian at Queen and River streets of plague, and the suspicious case at King and Richards streets. In reference to the people who were guarded in the latter block, he stated that Mr. Wodehouse had made a complete census of all the persons found there. He stated that there were three white families which would need special attention by the Board, as no provision had been made at the detention camps for this class of persons. There was a family living over the Harrison house, another family in a house adjoining, and a third family near by, in which there are three small children and a young girl nurse.

Inasmuch as the Board resolved to save the Occidental Hotel, it was suggested that it be leased and those families placed in the building, and use it for a detention station for special cases.

President Wood said the Occidental Hotel was a so-called fireproof structure, and after inspecting it in the forenoon he deemed it possible to put it in sanitary condition. In regard to all the other buildings on the block, he said it would, in his opinion, be the wisest course to condemn them and destroy them by fire.

"The place ought to be burned right away, as it is out of the quarantine district and is surrounded by three well-used streets. If it is destroyed at once that may prevent the further spread of the disease in that locality."

Dr. Emerson: "I move that the block described by the President, with the exception of the Occidental Hotel, be declared to be infected with plague." So carried, together with a similar motion which condemns the block to be destroyed by fire. As the firemen are to have a rest today, this work may be accomplished some time tomorrow. By this order the firemen will be compelled to burn their own engine house, the old No. 2, a two-story frame structure.

Mr. Galt, superintendent of the Kakaako detention camp, stated that provision should be made for quarters for white men. There were two men who had refused point blank to sleep among the Chinese or Japanese, while the latter as stubbornly refused to allow the men to mingle with them.

Mr. Hatch then moved that the President of the Board be empowered to negotiate with the owners or agents of the Occidental Hotel and endeavor to lease it for the purposes previously mentioned.

Minister Mott-Smith and Colonel Jones submitted plans and specifications for the fumigating station to be erected in the Executive grounds for the use of the military guards. Minister Mott-Smith stated that economy had been considered and the plans were limited to what was actually needed. There will be eight shower baths and sufficient room for an entire guard relief to make a change of clothes in both ends of the building. The cost had considerably exceeded his calculations, but items such as piping estimated at \$900; iron roof, \$800; would make the whole cost from \$3,000 to \$3,500. A cesspool will also be constructed in connection. The plant will have to be used four times a day. The plans and specifications were drawn by Ripley & Dickey.

Upon motion of the Attorney General the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee to confer with the Minister and Colonel Jones.

Moved by Mr. Hatch and seconded that the premises near the junction of Queen and River streets, as described by the President in his inspection report, be declared a source of filth and that the premises be ordered destroyed by fire. The motion carried, and the buildings will be burned at an early date.

George Carter addressed the Board with reference to the action of the Planters' Association yesterday morning in recommending that no freight leave Honolulu for the other Islands. "They are all willing," said he, "to make a complete isolation of the port of Honolulu. They are ready to do that until the Board of Health can take some other action." He recommended the complete blockade of the port of Honolulu be declared, as at present there was seemingly a discrimination between the rich and the poor man in the shipment of freight. Many people on this island were in need of food supplies, and he recommended that when absolutely necessary, canned goods be shipped to them.

Moved by Mr. Hatch that the President be instructed to class American tinware (canned) goods for distribution outside as "permitted" freight, for other portions of this island, and in such quantities as are necessary. Carried.

Moved that the pool of stagnant water on Queen near River street be condemned as a nuisance and a source of filth, and that the owners be notified to remove said pool within forty-eight hours. Carried.

A Board meeting was arranged to be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon to consider the sanitary regulations as submitted by the Sanitary Committee. A communication was received from the Japanese Consul in which he stated a census of all the Japanese now in quarantine and in detention camps gives a total of 2,400.

A communication from Paul Neumann containing a proposition to erect a garbage crematory was read. The writer stated the crematory would be of sufficient capacity to destroy the city's garbage. The garbage will be destroyed by the Government paying 50 cents per cubic yard. The cost of the crematory is estimated at \$65,000.

Mr. Cooper stated that he had already written to Washington for plans and specifications of the garbage crematory there, considered one of the finest on the Mainland, and that he expected a reply very soon. The proposition of Mr. Neumann was referred to the Executive.

HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE GLOBE.

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Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Dr. Henshall, was deliberately untrue, and he requested to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 1, 1904.

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The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

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## HILO'S PILIKIA

The Town by the Ears  
Nowadays.

Faction Would Segregate Big Island  
Until a Month After Honolulu is Cured.

The following news is taken from the Tribune and Herald and other Honolulu sources.

The proper quarantine regulations to be adopted is a subject that has occupied the public as well as the official mind during most of the past week, and even now there is no consensus of opinion upon the question. The regulations published in the Tribune of one week ago were thought too stringent by some and not stringent enough by others. A meeting of the sanitary committee was called on Tuesday evening by the Sheriff, and as a result of the discussion held at that time an order was issued prohibiting further communication with Honolulu for a period of ten days. The physicians present expressed the opinion that just as surely as communication was kept up, so surely would the plague find its way here. This order was made to apply to mail matter as well as to freight and passengers; expert opinion going to show that there was danger in letters, in spite of any amount of fumigation; for this reason, that the saliva with which the stamps and envelopes are usually moistened, is one of the surest means of conveying plague germs, and being tightly closed up between the layers of paper is not susceptible to the disinfectant. Afterward, the envelopes being thrown away, and perhaps becoming wet, the parts pasted together break loose and the germs are at liberty.

These regulations were made to apply to the Kinau, which was already on her way to Hilo. Upon her arrival on Wednesday evening, she was accordingly boarded by the Sheriff and passengers refused for everything but mail, to the great disgust of the officers on board, and more or less people ashore who had freight coming by her, including several thousand bags of rice. The mail was sent to the fumigating station on Coconut Island and in the morning was distributed from the post office, people being obliged to tear off envelopes and wrappers and throw them into a small fire which was built there for the occasion.

Subsequently a meeting of the sanitary committee was called by the Sheriff at his office, to consider whether any of the freight should be allowed on shore, and the four cabin passengers who came up, having fulfilled the regular quarantine time in Honolulu. A considerable number of persons other than the committee were also present, who joined in the discussion, some taking one side and some the other. The affair was a decidedly stormy one, and remarks of a very plain unequivocal and frequently uncomplimentary nature were indulged in.

The principal argument of those who favored allowing freight to be landed, was this: The Kinau left Hilo after regulations had been issued allowing her to land passengers and freight here under certain regulations, upon her next trip. In coming up with a large cargo her owners have acted in good faith, as have also the shippers, both of which parties will suffer considerable loss if she is sent back with her freight. There is no more reason for apprehension now than when the Kinau left this place, and such an order should have been issued to her then, if communication was to be cut off.

The opponents of this proposition on the other hand claimed that those orders never should have been issued, as being detrimental and dangerous to the public health, and that point having been decided upon finally by the Sheriff, the public safety shall prevail over all other considerations.

A compromise was finally effected, by which the passengers were allowed to land and go into quarantine for an additional period, and the rice to be landed and kept in quarantine pending the possibility of actual necessity for its use.

This action while somewhat less rigorous than the one first proposed will probably prevent any further attempts on the part of vessels from Honolulu to come up, until that city is entirely free of the plague, which will probably not be very soon, although vigorous measures are being pursued there and only one death was reported from the time of the Manna Loa's departure to that of the Kinau.

## The Latest Regulations.

HILO, Hawaii, Jan. 9, 1900.—Whereas, since the publication of the quarantine regulations made by me Jan. 5, 1900, it has been made to appear to me that an overwhelming majority of the people of Hilo are strongly in favor of stopping all communications between the islands of Oahu and Hawaii, until at least thirty (30) days after the bubonic plague has ceased to exist on Oahu, and

Whereas, before I make regulations that would stop all communication between the island of Oahu and the whole of Hawaii for an indefinite period, it should be made apparent to me by signed petitions that an overwhelming majority of the people of the whole island favor such regulations. Now, therefore, I do make and hereby publish, in addition to the regulations printed above the following:

## Temporary Quarantine Regulations.

Section 10. No passengers from the island of Oahu and no officers nor crews of vessels from the island of Oahu shall be allowed to land at any port on the island of Hawaii for ten days from this date, January 9, 1900.

Section 11. No freight, except metal bars, metal plates, metal castings, mill machinery, not packed in cases, California lime, drugs, medicines and disinfectants, from the island of Oahu, shall be landed at any port on the island of Hawaii for ten days from this date.

Section 12. Upon the landing of any metal bars, castings or machinery, not

packed in cases, at any port on the island of Hawaii, the health officers of the district shall be immediately notified and such metal freight and machinery shall not be removed from the landing until after the same have been washed in some disinfecting fluid or solution to the satisfaction of said health officers.

Section 13. Upon the arrival at Hilo of any mail matter from the island of Oahu the same shall be fumigated with sulphur for at least six (6) hours. After that the mail may be assorted and the following mail matter may be distributed:

1st. All mail matter from places other than Oahu.

2d. All postal cards, papers or other mail matter from Oahu, not contained in wrappers sealed with gum, mucilage or other similar substance.

3d. All mail matter, the owners or receivers of which will immediately remove the wrapper and destroy the same by fire in the presence of the postmaster or other officer in charge.

All other mail matter shall be returned to Honolulu by first opportunity.

L. A. ANDREWS.

Special Agent appointed by the Board of Health for the purpose of establishing Quarantine on the island of Hawaii.

## From Private Sources.

The following letter from a resident to a friend in this city shows what Hiloites can do when they really get excited.

Words are inadequate to describe conditions here. Was present at meeting in Sheriff's office until 2 a. m. last night. They adopted quarantine regulations a week ago closing all ports but Hilo. Merchants sent for food supplies, people Kinau; in the meantime people learned of several deaths in your city and 1500 signed petition in one day to close the island ports against everything from Honolulu till "thirty days after last; case had disappeared." Then Sheriff Andrews was notified that they were prepared to resort to violence if anything, or person, from the Kinau was allowed ashore. Mr. Wilson of the Volcano Stables is the ring-leader of malcontents. A new set of regulations closing the port for ten days and longer if the news continued unfavorable went into effect yesterday. The Kinau was ordered to return at once. At the meeting last night Mr. Scott, a plantation manager, and representatives of Hackfeld & Co., Davies & Co., Hilo Mercantile Co., and other plantation managers represented that their visible food supply would last about two weeks. They were reckoning on no change in the regulations and planned accordingly.

The Kinau is loaded with food supplies which by the new regulations will be returned. There was a hot time in the meeting. They finally agreed to quarantine the rice on Coconut Island and fumigate it there. Threats of violence fill the air and morning is awaited with some trepidation. All law-abiding citizens will stand by the Sheriff but Firebrand Wilson is leading the ignorant rabble. I obtained about two hours' sleep last night. At 4 a. m. parties tried to sound the fire alarm and thus get their crowd together, a watchful Deputy promptly cut the connections and the agreed upon signal was not given. At daylight crowds of excited people were on the street, but cooler counsel began to prevail. The Kinau was allowed to unload rice into highers. Mail has been fumigated six hours. The Post Office is roped off, every person has to remove envelopes and wrappers and burn them ere leaving office. Charcoal fires are provided under control of police for that purpose. Mr. Andrews told them last night that order must prevail and his instructions be carried out, "peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary. If necessary to shoot he would shoot."

The crisis is passed till another boat comes from Honolulu. Mr. Andrews told me this morning that it would probably be ten days or two weeks ere another boat would come over, or that he would request the authorities not to permit one to leave for that length of time. He is one of the coolest men under pressure I have ever seen, yet ordinarily of fiery temper. I admire the man for the wisdom displayed when others lost their heads.

## The Hilo Post Office.

A stranger in Hilo yesterday would have gained the impression that some volcanic fissures were giving vent to their sulphurous fumes from the condition of the atmosphere, but such was not the fact. It all arose from the fumigating department of the Post Office. The bright and intelligent searchers for microbes employed in that department on the arrival of the "Kinau" from Honolulu proceeded to fumigate the letters and this is how they went about it: Each envelope was cut open, the contents placed in one pile and the envelopes in another. The same course was pursued even in open packages such as newspapers, the paper in one pile and the wrapper in another.

When the fumigating was completed the fun began. The letters had become mixed, and so had the brilliant corps of officials, and all day was spent over the mail trying to find which letter belonged in this, or that, envelope. Meantime merchants, doctors, lawyers, beggars and the rest were hovering around waiting for their mail and it is needless to repeat, if possible, what was the burden of the song of that howling populace. For long ears and an asinine intellect the Hilo postal force are number 1 in official cake-walks. When the "Kinau" left for your port the muddle was yet in a long way from settlement.

## NEWS BOILED DOWN.

No fever patients are admitted into the Hilo Hospital during the prevalence of the plague in Honolulu.

Major Purdy, who is to have charge of the Hilo branch of the First American Bank of Hawaii, arrived by the Kinau. Attorney Carl Smith is officiating as deputy attorney general in prosecuting criminal cases during this term of court.

Surveys for the extension of the Waianae street sewer have been made, and men are engaged making the excavations.

Health officer Vincent of the police department is confined to his bed with an attack of fever, the result of the cleaning up crusade.

The officers of the steamer Pathfinder are making surveys of the bays in this vicinity for the purpose of correctly charting the harbors.

The Kinau arrived in port at 6:30 on Wednesday evening and left again for Honolulu yesterday at 10 a. m., taking her germs with her.

Consular Agent Furneaux received a

letter from Dr. Hays. The writer thinks action relative to Hawaiian lands will be taken early in the session.

Miss Coan, one of Hilo's teachers who went down to Honolulu for the holidays, is still there. Her position is filled in her absence by Miss E. M. Richardson.

Mr. Wm. Campbell, who is to be the manager of the Puna plantation, arrived by the Kinau, and after the prescribed quarantine will proceed to his new field of labor.

The Japanese mail arriving by the Kinau did not receive even as much consideration as the American mail, only the wrappers of the latter were burned, but the former was dumped into the flames in toto.

Contractor Lewis has completed all the false work on the Puna plantation bridge and is placing the steel on the upper part of the bridge. He was given permission to work his men last Sunday in order that he might have the work so far advanced that in the event of a heavy storm the lower false work would not be damaged.

A young man employed by James Lewis on the new bridge had a narrow escape from death on Tuesday. While on one of the beams some one dropped a crowbar which struck him on the head. He fell back on the beam unconscious and it was several minutes before he could be reached and saved from falling to the rocks under the bridge.

## ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; gives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## AROUND THE COURTS.

Christley Wins His Case From J. A. Morgan—Other Matters.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The T. M. Harrison vs. J. A. Magoon et al. demurrer was continued to next Friday by Judge Stanley yesterday forenoon.

Judge Perry has rendered a decision in the Christley-Magoon case in favor of plaintiff. Restitution of money received is also ordered.

The suit arose out of a deed made by plaintiff to Mrs. Magoon on November 2, 1898, by which he transferred all interest in a property estimated at worth \$60,000, in consideration of his debts, amounting to about \$4,000, being assumed, and payment to him of \$75 per month during his lifetime.

Judge Perry decided that the transaction was not characterized by absolute fairness, and that plaintiff did not understand the nature of the transaction. He declared the deed should be declared null and void and that defendants should be ordered to render an account of all moneys received by them as his agent, upon his handing into court all such sums as defendants have paid in cancelling the mortgage and his other debts, and also the total of the \$75 payments received by him.

S. H. Kalamaku has commenced an action in ejectment against Henry Warton and the Waialua Agricultural Company.

## THE NEXT POPE.

Leo Designates Cardinal Gottini as His Successor.

ROME, December 31.—It is asserted that the Pope, after the recent ceremony of opening the holy door at St. Peter's Cathedral, addressed his intimate entourage and said:

"I thank Divine Providence for granting me the grace of being able to celebrate this great function, and I wish for my successor grandeur and a long reign, to the greater glory of God. My successor will be young, as compared with my own age, and will have time to see many glories of the papacy and the church."

Later Leo clearly designated Cardinal Ciriaco Maria Gottini, prefect of the congregation of indulgences and sacred relics, as his successor. Cardinal Gottini, the famous Genoese monk, is a man of great piety and modesty. He is now about 64 years of age, and has always lived the life of an ascetic, and despite the dignity of a prince of the church, he always sleeps in a cell and on a hard mattress.

## TO THE PUBLIC

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
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Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The high and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer &amp; Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

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Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these Islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oils we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

## Benton Boiler Compound

This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, if used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendant, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. We send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, gaskets, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds at

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German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport,  
of Dresden.

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North German Fire Insurance Co.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance  
companies 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

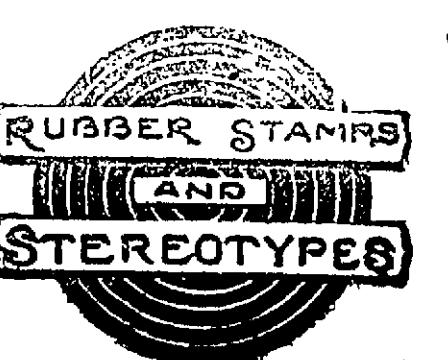
The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.  
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898,  
£13,950,869.  
1. Authorized Capital £3,000,000 s d  
Subscribed 2,750,000  
Paid up Capital 657,500 0 6  
2. Fire Funds 2,785,469 7 11  
3. Life and Annuity Funds 10,607,000 17 2  
£13,950,869 6 8  
Reserve for Fire 1,532,550 8 8  
Reserve for Life and Annuity 1,415,242 18 3  
Branches £2,594,704 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



